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Skilled Workers Sought; RAF Increases Bombings; Defense Housing Gets Aid

The World's Day—March 14, 1941

New England: Bay State Seeks Skilled Workers

Massachusetts hopes to uncover at least 30,000 skilled workers for defense jobs among its unemployed, as part of a nation-wide drive starting tomorrow. [Page 11.]

The United States and Great Britain should make an immediate declaration of postwar intentions, the New England Council was told at Providence. [Page 11.]

Federal income tax officials are watching developments in the bribery trial of Mayor Lyons of Cambridge. [Page 11.]

The Massachusetts Federation of Labor indorsed the central traffic artery plan for Boston. [Page 11.]

Boston Central Labor Union voted to resist what it terms the encroachment of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in the labor field. [Page 1.]

Air and Sea: RAF Presses Night Bombings

RAF's heaviest assault on the much-bombed German port of Hamburg marked the second straight night of suddenly intensified British air raids on Germany. [Page 5.]

Glasgow's shipbuilding center bore the brunt of equally intensified Nazi air attacks which also centered for the second consecutive night on Liverpool, on a Northeast town, presumably Hull, and other points through England. [Page 5.]

Nazi air losses were stated by British sources to have already totaled 33 night raiders during the month of March.

At sea Britain acknowledged the loss of the 5,350-ton auxiliary naval vessel H. M. S. Manistee.

Washington: Defense Housing Fund Doubled

The House passed a bill increasing to $300,000,000 the amount of authorizations for defense housing. The original bill passed last October provided for $150,000,000.

The House also passed and sent to the Senate a record peacetime naval supply bill carrying $3,446,585,144, chiefly to carry forward the two-ocean fleet construction program and including funds for building six battle cruisers—a new type for the Navy.

The House Judiciary Committee gave approval to a bill extending the scope of a law imposing severe penalties for interference with national defense. The bill would extend penalties up to 10 years' imprisonment and $10,000 fines to anyone interfering with anything used in connection with the production of defense materials.

Major defense contracts awarded by the War and Navy Departments from June 1 last year through Jan. 31 this year amounted to $12,575,869,000, according to the Office of Production Management.

A three-man committee was appointed by the President to recommend methods of co-ordinating the many private relief campaigns being conducted for war sufferers abroad and for persons in the United States. [Page 5.]

The Government called for a voluntary registration, beginning Friday, of all workers available for making vital defense goods. [Page 3.]

The Navy is building six powerful battle cruisers, a type new for the United States, as part of the huge two-ocean fleet program. [Page 2.]

War Summary: Greek Destroyer Sinks Submarine

Greek destroyer Psara sunk an "enemy" submarine which had attempted to sink a convoy of ships, the Greek Marine Ministry stated.

Fighter planes of the Italians to the number of 14 were shot down in a battle over the Klisoura-Tepeleni sector, RAF quarters announced.

Fresh waves of Italian soldiers hurled against the Greeks in a strong attempt to break the Greek lines failed to make an impression on the Greek defense.

British forces in Ethiopia have occupied Asosa, and native troops fighting on the British side have reached the vicinity of Debra Markos, according to the British headquarters at London.

Signor Mussolini was stated to be still with the Italian troops in Albania and planning to return to Italy tomorrow.

In Europe: De Valera Warns of Attack Danger

Prime Minister de Valera told the Dail that Ireland has been in danger from the start of the war from attack by one or the other of the belligerents trying to gain military advantage and that the danger would increase.

Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty declared that a British victory "will not only be certain—it will be quick" with the aid of United States war supplies. [Page 1.]

The expected visit of Yugoslav leaders to Germany for the purpose of talking terms with Reichsführer Hitler failed to materialize despite reports of growing Axis pressure on the Balkan kingdom.

National: Delaware 'Blue Laws' Off Books

Dover, Del. (AP)—Legislation repealing Delaware's ancient "blue laws," forbidding all except works of necessity on Sunday, was signed by Gov. Walter W. Bacon. The repealing measure, passed by the Legislature nearly a week ago, became effective immediately.

Radford, Va. (AP)—A group of high Government officials, headed by Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, formally dedicated the huge $44,000,000 Radford powder plant as "a substantial contribution to our military power."

New York (AP)—American shipyards had 327 merchant ships totaling 1,690,328 gross tons under construction or on order on March 1, the American Bureau of Shipping said, an increase of 78 ships over March 1, 1940. Fifty-one vessels were laid down or ordered during February, the Bureau added.

New York (AP)—The $5,000,000 destroyer Ericsson was commissioned at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Americas: Chilean Diplomats to Wear Civilian Dress

Santiago, Chile (AP)—The Foreign Ministry ordered Chilean diplomats to wear "democratic civilian dress" and to avoid wearing uniforms except before foreign governments "where it is absolutely required."

Mexico, D. F. (AP)—With only minor changes, the Chamber of Deputies unanimously approved reforms in Mexico's general labor law to curtail "abuse of the right to strike" and to encourage government conciliation of employee-employer disputes before walkouts occur.

Home Fund Urged For Defense Workers

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—Government housing authorities testified today that thousands of defense workers might be able to buy their own homes through the setting up of a special $100,000,000 fund to insure mortgages on permanent homes built under the defense program.

Jesse H. Jones, appearing as Federal Loan Administrator, urged the Senate Banking Committee to approve legislation, already passed by the House, to establish the special defense housing fund under the Federal Housing Administration.

"I think it's thoroughly sound," Mr. Jones said. "I can see nothing wrong with it."

Abner Ferguson, FHA Administrator, told Senators that thousands of family heads who would make good wages under the defense program would be able to buy the proposed homes even though they lacked the necessary 10 per cent for down payment.

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Labor Rivalry Reaches Vital Line in Boston

A. F. of L. organizes forces to fight encroachment of C.I.O. in local union jurisdictions.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Rivalry between the two great wings of the labor movement swung into a momentous stage in Boston today.

The Boston body of the American Federation of Labor began selecting a committee to plan resistance to inroads of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

This drastic step was authorized at a special meeting of the Boston Central Labor Union last night. Formation of a committee of 15 to "devise ways and means to combat the encroachment of the C. I. O. on the jurisdiction of our unions" was unanimously voted.

This is the first time that a united front has been undertaken in Boston by the A. F. of L. against the C. I. O.

Also this is the sole time in the last two or three years, since the last clash between the factions was settled by a midnight pact, that friction has mounted to serious proportions.

White Strike, the Match

The present flareup was touched off by a collision between the two sides over the warehouse employees and truck drivers of the R. H. White Co. Originally the teamsters' union of the A. F. of L. had an agreement with the company covering these workers. Then they went over en masse to the C. I. O. in a State Labor Board election. Previously a business agent of the Teamsters' Union, who was defeated for re-election, also transferred to the C. I. O. and was given an important post in the rival C. I. O. union.

The A. F. of L. union claims it had a valid contract which was broken by C. I. O. action. The C. I. O. union, the New England Joint Board of Retail and Wholesale Employees, claims the employees in question wanted the C. I. O., that they demonstrated this when they asked for an election and voted 122 to 3 for the C. I. O., and that now the company has no option under the law but to deal with the C. I. O. union.

The teamsters' union rejoins that its former business agent led the employees out of the A. F. of L. into the C. I. O., which the C. I. O. denies.

When the Teamsters' Union placed pickets at the White store and warehouse last Friday to halt deliveries, the company asked an injunction, was granted a five-day restraining order, and the case has been argued in court for the past three days.

The White situation was outlined last night by Nicholas P. Morrissey, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor and

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Reich Is One-Man Show, And Hitler Is the Man

Göring only other party leader who has influence and popularity in his own right—Goebbels and Himmler viewed as efficient technicians without any claim to popular German support.

'Inside the War'
Tenth of a Series

By Joseph C. Harsch
Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States

One man runs the show in Nazi Germany.

That man is Reichsführer Hitler.

A lot of amusing stories have been written about fake Hitlers, doubles, and powers behind the throne. Imposing theories have been widely aired to the effect that concealed political forces are the real authority in Germany and Herr Hitler only a "front." The only fact in any of these is that at the beginning of the Nazi regime some foolish elements in Germany thought they could use Herr Hitler as a "front" and wield the real power behind him. But these have long since passed through the wringer of cold disillusionment.

It is perfectly possible that there may be someone looking like Reichsführer Hitler who occasionally rides around in an open car and takes a salute or two for him. But even this is unlikely. And there can be no reasonable doubt that the man whom I have seen on a dozen occasions in Berlin since the war began, making speeches, presiding at the signature of treaties, or receiving the diplomatic corps, is Adolf Hitler.

More than that, Adolf Hitler is the Nazi regime in Germany. It could not exist in its present form without him any more than the Napoleonic Empire could have existed without Napoleon or the New Deal in Washington could exist without Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

If Herr Hitler were to depart from the European scene, it would not necessarily mean a sharp break with the Nazi Regime. It could be continued in a transition stage until something different led by other men with different ideas replaced it. The secondary ranks of the Nazi hierarchy would probably manage to remain in control for a time by reconciling their internal differences for the sake of their new wealth, positions and privileges.

One other high Nazi leader is important and has influence which he holds in his own right—Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring. But he alone of all the lesser officials of party or Government enjoys what can really be called popularity or a public following. He does enjoy

Continued on Page 3, Column 6

Rugged Terrain Helps Italy To Hold British in Eritrea

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE BRITISH IMPERIAL FORCES IN ERITREA, March 14—The reason why this British force has been held up by the Italians before Cheren in Eritrea for so long—approximately six weeks—is obvious to any observer on the spot.

Here the Italians occupy ridges overlooking all approaches. The narrow cut through which the road passes has been blocked with earth and boulders and any attempt to clear it brings the attackers within direct range of concentrated enemy fire. The Italians who have nowhere to retreat are staking all on their present desperate stand at Cheren. Over 40,000 troops are concentrated in Eritrea and deserters report that the entire civil white population of the Eritrean capital of Asmara, including the women, have been mobilized for defense work. The attacking British troops also realize that one decisive encounter lies ahead before they can become complete masters of Italy's oldest colony.

Before retreating to Cheren the Italians had erected on hills surrounding the town of Agordat a system of elaborate defenses, including ramparts, blockhouses, gun emplacements, tank traps and many lines of barbed wire entanglements. However, after Sikhs had stormed one hillside and British tanks had appeared, the Italians had precipitously abandoned their remaining positions and withdrew to the ridges they now occupy at Cheren.

400 Miles From Khartoum

An advancing army in this part of the world must expend far more effort in overcoming natural obstacles than in fighting the enemy. Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell's army in Libya had the desert, the Greeks in Albania the mountains to contend with. The troops in Eritrea have both. Tropical heat is as formidable in its way as winter cold was in Albania.

Main difficulties concern transportation. Everything an army requires must be hauled overland from remote bases.

It is about 400 miles by motor vehicle from Khartoum to the Cheren front, scene of the prin-

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

Intimate Message from Washington

Is U. S. at War With Germany? Yes. No. Well, Perhaps. Puzzle Expert Needed to Determine Relationship Between Two Nations

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Are there any international puzzlesmiths about? If, so, here's a job for them. It's to determine just how things stand between the United States and Germany. During the last decade or so the world has seen many strange international relationships, but there have been few, if any, to compare with the situation now existing between this country and the Third Reich of Adolf Hitler. Even the experts at the State Department can't exactly describe it for you. Apparently statesmen need a new vocabulary to cope with the present mix-up in international relations.

In the first place, is the United States at war with Germany? Of course, there's been no declaration of war, but such diplomatic niceties have hardly seemed necessary during the past few years. Here in Washington you find no dearth of experts who are ready to argue—and very convincingly, too—that America is already at war with Germany; that what a Nation does is far more important than what its diplomats say and that the unmistakable intent of the Lend-Lease Act is to insure a German defeat. Since the United States is committed to a German defeat and since Germany is at war, how is it possible to believe that anything but a state of war exists between the two countries, according to this line of reasoning.

Germany Remembers 1917 Mistake

On the other hand, just as convincing arguments are brought forward that the United States and Germany are not at war, and doubt is expressed if the two Nations ever will be. The main contention of those supporting this point of view is that neither Germany nor the United States wishes to see the latter enter the conflict and so both will avoid certain acts that would be natural and inevitable if either side issued a formal declaration of war.

Take the question of convoys as an example. Suppose the United States started convoying goods to Britain this spring. Would that automatically mean a full dress war with Germany? Not according to a widely held view here. It is held that Germany would sink as many convoyed ships and their convoyers as it could, but that it would take no other action against the United States. And the reason is Germany's realization that an actual, de jure state of war would force this country into a rush of armament-building that it can hardly hope to attain without the stimulus of belligerency. While the present-day masters of Germany have broken with most tradition, they haven't forgotten that Germany made a fatal mistake in 1917 when it assumed that America would be less dangerous as a belligerent than as a pro-Allied non-belligerent.

It is interesting to note that while the Germans openly threaten to sink any vessel trying to reach the British Isles, they have carefully and obviously avoided formulating any other threats against the United States. In fact, German newspapers have chorused that Germany wants no war with the United States and that a conflict can come only from a deliberate American maneuver into it.

Axis Chickens Come Home to Roost

One element of irony which observers here profess to see in the present situation between Germany and the United States is that much of America's action in behalf of Britain is hidden within that wreckage of international law to which Germany contributed so forcefully during the eight years of Herr Hitler's Chancellorship.

Who can view American action today—violating as it does so many formerly accepted canons of international law supposedly governing the actions of neutrals—and not think back to the days when Germany and Italy were tearing the fabric of international law to shreds in their intervention in Spain in behalf of General Franco. There is a very strong tendency here in Washington to view the whole affair as Axis chickens coming home to roost.

Meanwhile, all is diplomatically sweetness and light between Germany and the United States. Although neither is represented by an Ambassador in the other's capital, Chargés d'Affaires are carrying on with the best good will, while most, if not all, of the proper diplomatic amenities are observed. Nor can this be traced solely to any diplomatic inertia which might conceivably prevent Germany and the United States from withdrawing their staffs in view of the obvious situation. It seems to arise, rather, from a desire on both sides to do nothing to change the situation. The United States wishes to do all in its power to aid Great Britain, but to avoid actual war with Germany. Germany, in turn, seems perfectly ready to sink American-convoyed ships, but has no desire to spur American production through the wartime regulations which would follow one of those rare, old-fashioned declarations of war.

Joseph G. Harrison

British Ask U.S. Ship Aid; Defense to Hit Incomes; Lease Act Delivery Starts

New revenue bill puts normal income levy to 6 p. c. and lowers surtax to $3,000.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 14—New defense taxes are in the making and from a little preview of what they look like it can be said that nobody is going to be slighted.

Millions of new federal income taxpayers are going to be added at the bottom, higher surtaxes are going to be added at the top and a step-up in the tax itself will be put in to affect everybody.

The purpose of the new revenue bill now being drafted is to produce an additional federal income next year of $1,500,000,000, to $3,000,000,000 in order to balance the ordinary budget and to start defraying some of the cost of the emergency defense expenditures.

Both treasury and congressional tax experts are in the process of devising the new taxes and the new tax increases which will do the job. Proposals which have already been agreed upon and which will shortly go before House and Senate Committees for approval show how the inevitable burden of defense is going to be shared.

Put Income Tax at 6 Per Cent

As now drawn, the tax bill will place a blanket raise in the federal income levy 50 per cent, raising it from 4 to 6 per cent. Surtaxes which now apply to net incomes of $4,000 will start at $3,000 and the present levy of 24 per cent on corporation earnings of $25,000 a year or more is due to be advanced to 30 per cent.

It is estimated that this year will show at least 8,000,000 more persons filing federal income tax returns and that of this number at least 2,000,000 will be new taxpayers. The probable drop of the exemption from $2,000 to $1,000 will add substantially to this number.

Actually, some members of the Senate Finance Committee have indicated support of a plan for a direct defense tax of 1 to 5 per cent on all wages of more than $30 a week. In favor of such a tax it is urged that it would be quick, inexpensive to collect since the general procedure of social security taxes would be used, and extremely productive.

Under a salary and wage tax of this kind, a man earning $50 a week, for example, would have $2.50 deducted weekly from his pay check before he received it—if the tax was placed at 5 per cent. The National Economy League has indorsed such a tax.

Ignores Lend-Lease Costs

President Roosevelt's 1941 budget message estimated that total tax collections during the fiscal years of 1941 and 1942 would be $16,000,000,000 or about twice the amount realized from taxes during the World War years of 1918 and 1919. This is only slightly more than one-half of the total expenditures originally estimated for these two years and does not include the additional outlays of the Lend-Lease Act which will take up about $3,000,000,000 each year.

In the event that 1941 and 1942 tax revenue reaches $16,000,000,000 or better, the United States will be paying about one-half of the estimated total expenditures for these years. Great Britain is also meeting about one-half of its war expenditures by taxation. On this point the President said in his budget message:

"Only very drastic and restrictive taxation which curtails consumption would finance defense wholly on a pay-as-you-go basis. I fear that such taxation would interfere with the full use of our productive capacities."

During the World War, William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, adopted a program of financing one-third of the war costs by taxation. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., present Secretary of the Treasury, is urging that an ever higher percentage of the defense costs be met on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Boston Retail Stores To Be Open on Monday

Boston's retail stores will be open all day Monday, March 17. They are exempt from the new law declaring March 17 a legal holiday for Suffolk County, according to announcement by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Judge Late at Trial, He Fines Himself $5

MADISON, Wis., March 14 (AP)—Circuit Judge Robert S. Cowie, of La Crosse, held himself in contempt of court yesterday for showing up an hour late in the trial of a civil action in which he was presiding and fined himself $5. He had warned the jury against being late. Judge Cowie said the clerk at his hotel failed to call him.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Sir Arthur Salter

Who will come to the United States from London to work out details of aid to British merchant shipping.

Arms Delivery Started Under Lend-Lease Act

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 14—Disclosure was made here today that deliveries of war materials released from Army stocks for Britain under the Lend-Lease Act have actually started. But neither Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, who made the announcement, nor President Roosevelt who followed it up at a press conference would fill in details and both stressed the intention to preserve secrecy on the types of materials, rates of delivery, and point of destination.

America's strengthening relations with Britain were further enlarged by developments in the capital today and the announcement that Mr. Roosevelt will outline the objectives and progress of the $7,000,000,000 war aid program in a radio address to the Nation and to the world tomorrow from 9:30 to 10 p. m.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, approved President Roosevelt's plan for organization of an 11-member supermediation board to conciliate strikes and controversies in the national defense program.

Mr. Green announced approval following a conference with Mr. Roosevelt, who outlined the work of the proposed board, to be composed of 3 representatives of the public, 4 of industry, and 4 of labor.

Mr. Green said the President agreed to his two chief qualifications, that the board be clothed with complete mediation powers, and that its plans for arbitration should be voluntary and in no way compulsory. Wendell Willkie and Bernard M. Baruch are mentioned as possible members of the board. Mr. Roosevelt next will seek approval of the plan by Philip Murray, head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Quick enactment of the enormous Allied-aid program in the House was confidently forecast for next Wednesday. Hearings on the measure continued before the Appropriations Subcommittee today. Indications grew, however, that delays might occur in the Senate, despite the overwhelming sentiment in behalf of the Administration program. It is believed here that Mr. Roosevelt's radio address may clear away some of the con-

Continued on Page 4, Column 7

Free Expression

By Edith Nourse Rogers
Representative from Massachuset

The liberty of expression cannot be curtailed in this country; our people would never permit it.

In a like manner, the right to criticize, to commend and to condemn will always be upheld so long as we have our American form of democratic government. That right is as American as any part of our Constitution.

In the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, December, 1938

"America: Slave or Free?" Tenth article: Page 3

London dispatches expert to confer on details of getting supplies across Atlantic.

LONDON, March 14 (AP)—Great Britain asked quick help from the United States to bolster its merchant marine, in a statement issued today at 10 Downing Street.

The statement said Prime Minister Winston Churchill was sending Sir Arthur Salter, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping, to the United States immediately to work out details of aid to shipping.

"In no sphere of our war effort is the help which the United States can give us under the lend-lease legislation more urgent than that of shipping," it said.

A mission under Mr. Robert H. Brand also is to go to the United States to arrange for foodstuffs.

A British victory "will not only be certain—it will be quick," if the Empire can hold on until United States aid is received, First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander declared today.

Co-operation Essential

"You cannot win this national struggle except on the basis of 100 per cent national co-operation," Mr. Alexander told a Parliament press luncheon.

"We are facing perhaps the most crucial stage of the war in which the Navy is called upon to play a very great part."

Minister of Shipping Ronald H. Cross told the Engineers Institute:

"I say frankly we are going to be faced with a really hard struggle at sea this year."

The Downing Street statement explained that Mr. Churchill was sending Sir Arthur to the United States "to discuss with the United States Administration various forms their help might take" in solving shipping problems and added:

"It will also be necessary for the representative of His Majesty's Government to discuss with the United States Administration an arrangement whereby foodstuffs will be made available to this country under lease-lend arrangements.

"The Minister of Food has asked the Hon. Robert H. Brand to undertake this task and to be head of a small mission which he is sending to the United States."

Secert Report to Commons

The House of Commons heard a confidential report on the shipping situation in secret session yesterday.

[Significant is the trend of the Nazi bombing in the present pre-spring offensive. Again last night the Germans struck fiercely at the port of Liverpool, and for the first time since the outbreak of war made a heavy raid on the extensive port and shipbuilding yards of Scotland's Glasgow. The meaning of the special attention to Britain's west coast is this:

Because of their possession of Channel bases, the Nazis have been able to bomb the east and south coast ports so heavily as fairly well to nullify their usefulness except for coastal shipping. Britain's greatest loss has been in the use of the port of London, with its 45 miles of quays, its industries and its network of railways. This biggest river port of the world normally handles a third of Britain's foreign trade, and over 40 per cent of the food and raw materials pass through there.

So the British have had to divert their traffic to the west coast ports. They include Liverpool, Glasgow, Bristol and Cardiff, and of these Liverpool is the most important, handling between a quarter and a third of the total imports. Naturally this shift has caused heavy congestion in the west coast ports, and has restricted the shipping lanes, thus making the work of the submarine easier.

No Dock Facilities

Now Adolf Hitler is trying to destroy the west coast ports, so that those ships which escape the sea raiders will have no place to discharge their cargoes. In the case of Glasgow there is the additional purpose of destroying the shipbuilding works and thus preventing replacement of shipping sunk.

With all this, however, Britain would seem to have grounds for her expectation that with additional naval craft she can provide sufficiently strong convoys to save its merchantmen. It was strengthening of the convoys in the World War which had much to do with victory. Britain's Royal Air Force also is meeting the attack with a rush, and riding the hurricane on steady wings.]

Mr. Brand and Sir Arthur both will be members of the British Supply Council.

Rubber Begins to Move From Saigon to Japan

SAIGON, French Indo-China, March 14 (AP)—The first shipment of Indo-China rubber to Japan in recent years was loaded aboard a Japanese freighter here yesterday.

The Japanese were reported striving to corner Indo-China's entire exportable supply of 50,000 tons this year, but informed persons predicted that Indo-China officials would insist on sending to the United States its normal 25,000 tons.

It was not disclosed whether the rubber Japan is obtaining was paid for or whether, as in the case of recent rice purchases, payment was promised beginning next January.

Indicating that the Japanese were planning a permanent stay, Col. Ryoji Koiki, leader of the Japanese mission to Southern Indo-China, announced he was opening a regular office here.

'Gifts' for Japan

TOKYO, March 14 (AP)—Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, en route to Berlin and Rome, was quoted today in press dispatches from Uhiyamada, Japan, as declaring he intended to return to Tokyo as soon as possible because "the Nation apparently is keenly anticipating the presents I bring back, which will be the results of conversations with German and Italian leaders."

The Foreign Minister added: "I am sure nothing will serve more toward strengthening the Tripartite Pact than personal visits with these leaders."

Japan 'Serene'

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—Japan is as serene as a "peaceful forest," Sobufumi Ito, Government spokesman, was quoted today in a Domei (Japanese news agency) radiocast.

Mr. Ito spoke at the opening of a concert of Japanese music given by the Government Information Office for diplomats, foreign correspondents, and "persons closely connected with society and international cultural relations."

"We have been engaged in a civil affair for nearly four years, it is true," Mr. Ito was quoted as saying, "and moreover we are by no means indifferent to the world conflagration. But we are not excited, nor are we making any fuss about the situation."

Shanghai Shooting

SHANGHAI, March 14 (AP)—Two officials of the Japanese-sponsored Nanking Regime were shot today, one of them fatally, by Chinese gunmen.

Shen Ming, head of the Shanghai office of the Nanking Tax Bureau, was the one slain. The other, Pan Tse-tung, reported to be a captain in the personal body guard of Wang Ching-wei, head of the Nanking Regime, was injured slightly.

Pacific Axis

SYDNEY, Australia, March 14 (AP)—Tatsuo Kawai, first Japanese Minister to Australia, said on his arrival that he hoped to see a "geographical, social, commercial, economic, and political axis between Australia and Asia."

"Australia is for the Australians and Asia for the Asiatics," the Minister said, adding that "Australian fears of Japan are completely unnecessary" since "Japan wants peace in the Pacific and no military expansion."

Legion Head Sees Victory If British Get U. S. Supplies

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 14 (AP)—The American Legion's National Commander, back from an official visit to Britain, said today the British were "practically certain" to win the war with American supplies and that "we can feel reasonably certain" of getting such supplies to Britain "only by actually convoying them."

Commander Milo J. Warner of Toledo, Ohio, reporting to Legion Headquarters on the organization's four-man mission to Britain, asserted that assurance of munitions and food from this country would enable the British to "carry on and keep their chins up."

"It is definitely in the balance whether they can win without our aid, that is, the actual delivery to them of these much-needed munitions and food supplies," he said. "With these munitions and food supplies their ultimate victory is practically certain."

"We can feel reasonably certain of getting munitions and supplies to England only by actually convoying them," he added. Mr. Warner said that his group was given to understand that the British "do not have the trained mechanicians and personnel to take over our destroyers and ships and place them promptly into necessary combat and convoy operation."

"At no time," Mr. Warner said, "did we hear anybody express implicit confidence in England's ability to protect the shipping necessary to secure all the suplies from outside which are so badly needed."

"The British have made a remarkable recovery from the very severe punishment of last fall and November and December," he said. "The morale of the civilian population and of the armed forces is excellent.

"The Air Force is confident that Germany never will secure supremacy in the air over England. Great Britain's Army is confident an invasion cannot ultimately be successful."

Navy Tests Shots

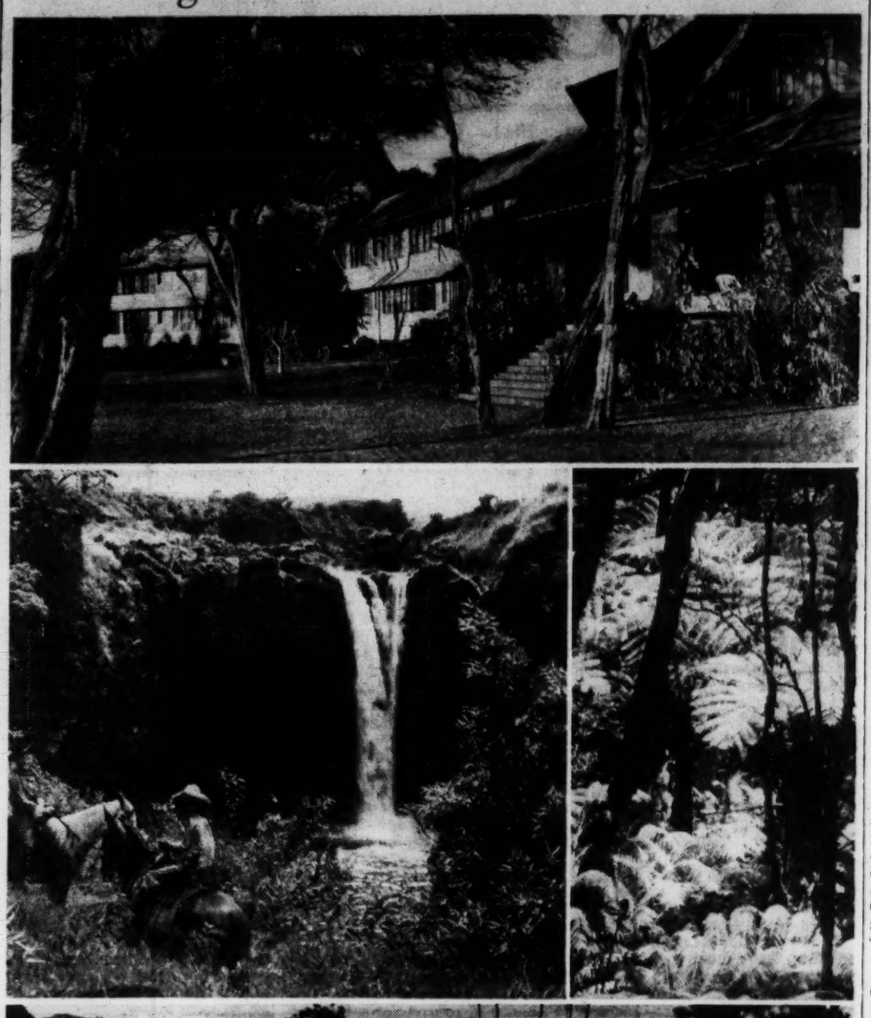
WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—One of the battleships of the United States Fleet recently opened fire on another—for experimental purposes, it was disclosed yesterday.

Rear Admiral Samuel M. Robinson, Chief of the Bureau of Ships, mentioned the episode very briefly in his testimony before the House Appropriations Committee.

The test, he said, was to determine the effects of projectiles and it showed that improvements could be made in the construction of gun turrets. The improvements would cost about $40,000 for each warship, the Admiral estimated.

The testimony gave no further details as to the circumstances of the naval experiment, or the ships involved.

Greetings From Far-Off Hawaiian Islands



Pan Pacific Press

Scenes Awaiting Eye of the Tourist

Top—Exterior view of Kona Inn. Center left—The Rainbow Falls near Hilo. Center right—In the heart of the Fern Forest of U. S. National Park. Lower—Course of the Waialae Golf Club of Honolulu.

Hawaii Plans Grand Welcome to Tourists

By M. LeTour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks

Hawaii is preparing for tourists this spring the most glamorous welcome in its history. Events through April, May, June, and July, which have a tourist appeal, plus the growing popularity of the Territory as a vacation spot, are given as partial reason for five additional sailings to the Islands by the Matson Line, whose fleet of four great white passenger liners operate between California and Hawaii.

The annual Kauai County Fair the first week in April, with the annual Honolulu Garden Club Show on April 18 and 19; the nation's most colorful pageant of flowers on May 1, Hawaii's "Lei Day"; the ancient "Kamehameha Day" celebration on June 11, and the Malihini Fishing Tournament on July 1, are among the highlights.

Reservations

To accommodate them, the Matson Line had originally scheduled 10 sailings from California to Hawaii for the luxury liners "Lurline," "Matsonia," "Monterey," and "Mariposa." But from indications of last year's peak travel season from July through September, when two extra steamship sailings were added to the regular weekly Matson Line schedule to Hawaii, Matson officials decided to add an extra five voyages from California to this island city to handle the 1941 peak travel traffic.

Matson agents throughout the mainland of the United States have an advantage over other travel agents because they are able to reserve any space throughout the ship, as requests for accommodations come in. By means of direct teletype communications with the general booking offices in San Francisco, Matson agents throughout the rest of the country have the entire ship at their disposal, in order to meet demands as they arise.

The added five sailings to Hawaii, increasing berth space something like 50 per cent, will offer ample accommodations to travelers who plan to visit Hawaii this summer.

Arriving at Honolulu, the metropolis of Oahu Island, tourists each year in greater numbers are extending their visit to the Island of Hawaii, known as the "Big Island." This island, easily reached by steamer or airplane, is the largest, youngest, and most varied of the group. It is the realm of the "Fire Goddess Pele," who rules the sleeping craters of Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea, and the spectacularly active fire-pit of Kilauea, most interesting and harmless of volcanoes. Hawaii National Park includes these peaks as well as their lava flows and nature-freaks, amazing in their varied beauty.

Then there is historic Kealakekua Bay; the ancient City of Refuge; the black sands of Kalapana; lovely Hamakua; the primitive, unspoiled beauty of the Kona Coast; tremendous cattle ranches; enormous agricultural resources, and the crescent port of Hilo, from which all activity radiates.

Tour of Island

A two-day tour of the Island provides a comprehensive introduction and a memorable experience; however, for those upon whom time presses, it is possible to leave Honolulu and return the same day, seeing the highlights of the National Park, including a visit to the volcano.

Circling the island leisurely, the two-day way, one attains intimate contact not only with Island scenery but with genuine Island life. The native driver on these jaunts delights in regaling the tourist with ancient song and legend, a picnic is arranged in the heart of the fantastic Kau lava desert, and the night is spent at quaint Kona Inn, situated in one of the most beautiful and typically Hawaiian portions of the Territory.

The first day is featured by the drive to Kilauea, where the firepit Halemaumau is viewed in all its awesome splendor. Scenery changes rapidly, from weird and desolate lava formations, to lush forests of giant ferns, cuplike canyons catching the plunging shimmer of waterfalls, and wide spreads of surf-kissed sands. Beyond the coffee groves, cotton fields and native houses of Kona, the second day's route leads upward through great stock ranches, with luncheon at the Waimea Hotel on the cool heights of Kohala; descending to the lovely Hamakua Coast to more colorful jungle growth and vast expanses of sugar cane.

Needless to say, the highways along this intriguing circuit are faultlessly kept up, and the inns attractive and comfortable. From Honolulu, Inter-Island steamers provide a delightful crossing, while modern passenger planes combine extreme economy of time with the genuinely inspiring vista from the air.

Knudsen Reports Defense Gain

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—In a guardedly optimistic report on defense production, William S. Knudsen said yesterday that $12,575,869,000 worth of Army and Navy contracts had been let, and predicted that "things will begin to roll" within the next three or four months.

The defense production chief issued a summary of "certain aspects" of the defense program. It said that the United States and Britain together "have been instrumental" in arranging for plant expansions involving 784 plants at an estimated cost of $2,138,000,000.

Under contracts and letters of intent issued up to March 1, expansions being financed by the United States Government through the War and Navy Departments, Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Defense Plant Corporation, called for an estimated outlay of $1,574,000,000 and involved 302 plants.

Up to the same date, the British Government, it was reported, undertook to finance the expansion of 61 plants as a cost of $171,000,000.

The report also showed that certificates entitling defense plant owners to an accelerated rate of depreciation had involved 421 plants and an estimated cost of $393,000,000. Plants in this category are privately financed.

The report did not give any information on the present status of the plant construction nor did it give dates for completing the work.

Mr. Knudsen also reported on employment gains, saying that between May, 1940, and January of this year, there had been an increase of 1,445,000 persons working in non-agricultural industries. The increase throughout the year 1940 was placed at 1,868,000 workers.

The increase, Mr. Knudsen said, occurred principally in the durable goods industries, in which an employment increase of 19 per cent or 721,000 persons was recorded in the May to January period.

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U. S. Prepares for Crisis in East; Japan Suffers From Profiteering

TOKYO (AP)—War's backwash has brought Japan an economic crime wave.

The usual wartime increase in crimes of violence and petty thievery has been overshadowed by attempts to profiteer.

Hoarding and racketeering are largely blamed for shortages of many staple commodities. Hundreds of economic police are trying to stamp out the Nation's so-called "black market," but new evasions are reported after each series of remedial Government measures.

A Battle for Profits

Police arrested more than 100,000 persons in Tokyo alone in 1940 for economic infractions. But the punishment is relatively light.

One man cleared 1,000,000 yen about ($235,000) in a few months through illegitimate transactions in steel. He was convicted. The fine: 30,000 yen.

And so the normally honest Japanese regards arrest and conviction as minor irritants in a battle for profits.

Shortages in some commodities, notably rice, are real, but Japanese say much of the present inconvenience and suffering is due to maldistribution. This, in turn, is attributed in large degree to hoarding.

Essential Stocks Affected

During a drought-induced electric power shortage last year, the great Osaka factories were stopped for several weeks, largely because coal was unavailable for steam electric plants. The Government announced that coal was "scarce." Coal docks at Kysushu Island, southernmost Japan, were loaded, but the owners awaited higher prices.

The same condition has existed in fertilizer, sugar, pork, poultry products and other essentials. Stocks that are difficult to obtain through ordinary channels sometimes may be had on the "black market" where prices have soared.

Sugar, for example, is rationed by tickets at half a pound a person each month. But there are those who say that for a price a "black merchant" will deliver it.

Even gasoline, rigidly rationed as a war measure, is offered in large quantities for the "right" price—which is the equivalent of about $1 a gallon.

This situation has arisen behind the Government's price-fixing policies which producers contended prevented them from making a reasonable profit.

Few Americans Left Anywhere in Japan

By the Associated Press

San Francisco, March 14

Edward S. Crocker, Secretary of the American Consulate in Tokyo, said yesterday that the evacuation of Americans from Japan was almost complete.

"There were at one time about 5,000 American women in Japan," he said. "Now there are only a handful."

Mr. Crocker and his wife were among 732 passengers arriving on the President Coolidge. Mrs. Crocker will remain, but Mr. Crocker will return on the Coolidge to his post in Japan.

Japanese Save String and Nails In Paying for 'China Affair'

TOKYO (AP)—From breakfast till bedtime, the Japanese face a baffling array of rules and regulations.

For the most part they accept these mounting barriers to their old ways philosophically, knowing as they do of their nation's wartime needs and problems.

When they do grumble a bit—over such things as foreign rice and oats being mixed in with the native product—it is much in the fashion of a man complaining about bad weather. It is futile, he knows, but even so, an escape valve.

A Japanese house is likely to be frosty these mornings. Regulations permit the use of only so much gas and electricity, around $1.87 a month for each, and if formal warnings are ignored, a man may come around and cut off the supply.

Charcoal is rationed because of scarcity, and each family is permitted to have only about half as much as formerly. Charcoal is used for cooking as well as heating.

Once up and about, after a sparing use of soap for washing, a Japanese has a breakfast much the same as it was, with the exception of the rice, which with the new year also went on the card system.

Soy Beans in Demand

There is no difficulty about tea, but for those who prefer coffee, a mixture must suffice. The Government has ordered the price set so low that pure Brazilian coffee could be sold only at a loss. Therefore soy beans, roasted brown, are mixed in.

Sugar is rationed at the rate of one-half pound a person each month.

You need a shirt, or a pair of shoes, or a suit of clothes? Well, maximum prices hold good for all these necessities.

Shoes are made of sharkskin, for the most part, instead of leather, and cost a maximum of $5.85 a pair. Until the Government stepped in, having other and more vital uses for other leather, better types of shoes cost $12 to $15. Before the China affair they would have brought only the price of the present sharkskin type.

The price-fixed suit, costing $23 at the most, isn't all wool or cotton. For domestic consumption, 30 per cent of what is called staple fiber is added. This releases cotton for export, and exports provide trade balances and gold.

Restaurant Prices Set

Business at the office goes on as usual during the morning, with, say, a luncheon engagement coming up at noon.

Perhaps a steak would be to your fancy. That would be all right, for good beef can be bought at 70 cents a pound, but costs of restaurant meals have been fixed at not more than 66 cents for lunch and $1.05 for dinner. So steak is not on the menu.

At home that night, the soy sauce supply runs short, and you stroll over to the grocery store. A bottle of soy sauce? Where is your empty bottle, please? You can't get another until you return the old one.

Maybe you need a nail to repair something about the house. Nails are obtained by permit from the police. Off in one corner of your dwelling, though, there will be a box for odds and ends.

Bottle tops, string, rusty nails, rags, scrap paper, pieces of glass, and all else that might be of value is deposited there for collection once a month. Such saving may not seem to amount to much when considered in terms of one family, but it counts for more with millions doing their bit.

Better Soaps Gone

Soap was just something else to buy until recently. Then one day the householder found the better soaps off the market with the best he could buy costing about two cents a cake. Other uses had been found for the oils and fats.

A neighborhood movie may be to your liking after dinner. You will be there two hours and a half. The Government has said that is as long as a show may lost.

This is a nation which has gone through almost four years of conflict in the China affair, a "new order" is in the making, and like other countries the Empire faces increasing trouble with its imports and exports. This is the way the Japanese are trying to meet those problems.

'Ascap' Group Fined $35,250 On Anti-Trust Law Charges

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 14 (AP)—Federal Judge F. Ryan Duffy yesterday imposed fines totaling $35,250 on the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, its 26 leaders and 19 publishing houses when they pleaded nolo contendere to charges of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Judge Duffy fined "ASCAP" $5,000, levied $1,500 fines on Gene Buck, President, E. C. Mills, chairman of the administrative committee, and John G. Paine, general manager; fined 23 other "ASCAP" officials $500 each, and fined the corporations $750 each.

The Government's bill of criminal information charged 10 specific violations of the Anti-Trust Law, including conspiracy to pool and control desirable copyrighted music available for commercial use and maintain a monopoly.

Disposition of the criminal case followed by only a few weeks the signing of a consent decree whereby "ASCAP" would desist from practices held by the Government to be objectionable.

A similar decree was entered into previously by Broadcast Music, Inc., rival of "ASCAP," the Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Company.

Because of a controversy with the two radio chains, "ASCAP" music has been missing from their network programs since Jan. 1.

Addressing the court as special defense counsel, Lieut.-Gov. Charles Poletti of New York expressed conviction peace soon would come to the music industry. He mentioned the March 12 statement of Neville Miller, president of the National Association of Broadcasters, relative to a proposed early meeting of N. A. B. and "ASCAP" representatives on "ASCAP" fees for radiocasting of its music.

Mr. Poletti told the court it was the defendants' desire that the case be closed speedily "so these men can return (to their New York and Hollywood headquarters) and continue to enrich the public" with their music.

Victor O. Waters, special assistant to the Attorney General, recommended against jail sentences. He mentioned the consent decree, adding the opinion that it "will add to the music culture."

One by one, figures widely known in the music world stepped before Judge Duffy and entered their pleas. None made a statement. In all cases, the court found the defendants guilty, only for purposes of the case involved, and immediately pronounced judgment.

Mr. Poletti explained later that because of the wording, the verdicts could not be used against the defendants in any subsequent civil action.

Nazi Radio in Paris Carries War Threat

OTTAWA, Ont., March 14 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Corporation announced yesterday that the German-controlled Paris radio had radiocast a statement that British refusal to relax the blockade of France might put France at war against Britain.

"We are putting before Britain the choice of peace or war with France," BBC quoted the Paris station. BBC's report was picked up by the Canadian Broadcasting Company.

Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan asserted at Vichy Monday that France would arm and convoy its merchant ships if the British continued to intercept them.

Athlone Visits G. M. Plant

OSHAWA, Ontario (AP)—Canada's Governor-General, the Earl of Athlone, and Princess Alice, winding up a three-day visit to Toronto, inspected the plant of General Motors Company of Canada here March 13.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 14 — A marked stiffening in official and public opinion against Japan, coupled with word that the United States is building six immensely powerful and efficient battle-cruisers, are the latest American answers to the forthcoming visit to Berlin of Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister and one of the initiators of the anti-American Tri-Partite Pact.

America's official attitude toward the projected meeting of the German, Italian and Japanese diplomats was made clear when Secretary of State Cordell Hull responded unenthusiastically to a reporter's question as to whether this Government would look forward to a visit from Mr. Matsuoka after the Berlin meeting.

The public attitude was revealed in today's Gallup Poll, in which 40 per cent of the persons queried would risk war with Japan to keep that country from taking the Netherlands Indies and Singapore as against 39 per cent who would not. This shows a considerable change from a poll taken a month ago in which only 39 per cent of those questioned would risk war as against 46 per cent who would not. Those undecided total 21 per cent today as against 15 per cent a month ago.

Reported of New Type

The announcement on the battle-cruisers, which are said to be radically different from any type of naval vessel yet produced in the United States, came during a meeting of the House Appropriations Committee and was revealed when the Navy had presented a chart of all vessels now under construction as part of the country's huge $7,000,000,000 two-ocean navy program.

While the design of the ships is a carefully guarded naval secret, it is understood that they are considered as an answer not only to Germany's "pocket" battleships, but also to the battle-cruisers which Japan is believed to be building.

As the name implies, the battle-cruiser is a cross between a battleship and a cruiser, having some of the former's terrific firepower and most of the latter's speed maneuverability and general ability for highgrade performance. The Navy's battle-cruisers are believed to average around 25,000 tons each and to be equipped with 14-inch guns as compared with the 16-inch guns of a battleship.

Being much less heavily armored than a battleship, the battle-cruiser is expected to do more than 30 knots an hour. This speed and firepower will make them the most powerful object afloat, with the exception of the battleship.

Cost $70,000,000 Each

The Navy has estimated that the hull and machinery would cost $53,400,000 per ship, thus bringing the finished price close to $70,000,000—or nearly as expensive as the Navy's latest and most modern battleships.

Of the six battle-cruisers built by the United States in World War days, four were scrapped after the Naval Disarmament Treaty, while two were converted into the aircraft carriers Lexington and Saratoga.

While the Navy is thus preparing to meet any possible threats in Far Eastern waters, the Administration is showing less and less inclination to put up with Japanese aggression in the Far East. Sources in a position to know say that the State Department has been completely converted to the Navy's contention that further acquiesence in the Japanese expansion would result in a situation where the United States, if it ever were forced into a Far Eastern war, would be at a strategic disadvantage.

There is reason to believe that the maintenance of the status quo in Singapore, British Malaya and the Netherlands Indies is now considered as important in the State Department as it has always been in the Navy Department.

C. P. Ships Off Pacific

SHANGHAI, March 14 (AP)—The Canadian Pacific Steamship Line canceled all reservations on its trans-Pacific routes today and announced it would not accept future bookings.

Company officials said the action was made necessary by uncertainty over sailings caused by withdrawal of four liners, which were reported to have been converted into troopships for use elsewhere.

Miami-Built Boat Accepted by Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—British Purchasing Commission officials have accepted for empire use a Miami-built mosquito-type boat, the first of a fleet of eight which was thought here to be under construction for the United States Navy.

The Miami Shipbuilding Corporation announced the British acceptance after the one fast, stream-lined craft was put through its paces with the Britons looking on. A Commission spokesman declared the craft "far surpasses expectations and is more than satisfactory."

The craft, designed by Dair N. Long, sped along the County Causeway touching about 42 knots, or about 50 miles an hour. Designated as R-1, the Miami boat measures 63 feet overall, with 15.3 beam and draft of 3.9 feet. It is powered with four 500-horsepower motors and manned by a crew of seven. A 500,000 candle-power searchlight is provided.

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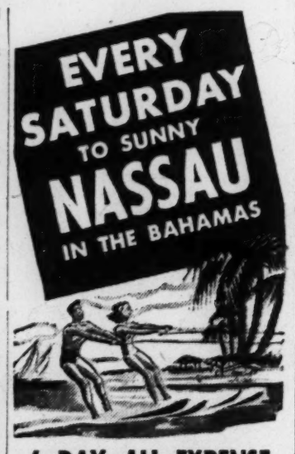

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TRAVEL Information

Trips to far places—even trips to places not so far—properly call for careful planning if one is to get the most enjoyment possible from them.

Tuesdays and Fridays The Christian Science Monitor publishes hotel, resort and travel advertising which is very helpful to the traveler-to-be. Travel advertisements also appear frequently in the Monitor published on other days of the week.

Willkie Sees Germans Longing for 'Free Way'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 14—Wendell L. Willkie had learned today that the long arm of the Nazi propaganda machine had made a "home consumption" morsel for the German daily press of his London message to the German people that Americans of German descent "rejected and hated the aggression and lust for power of the present German Government."

He was elated at this evidence that his words, spoken as an American of German parentage, not only had reached the German people, but had disturbed the Nazi Propaganda Ministry to the extent of a reply, no matter how "incredible" the story.

The German Propaganda Ministry of Dr. Joseph Goebbels declared in a widely published newspaper story that "documentary research" by an archivist of Aschersleben, the Willkie family home in Germany, showed that Mr. Willkie's grandfather left Germany not in 1848, but in 1862, and not because he hated tyranny, but had been "cheated by a Jew."

In telling of his grandfather, Mr. Willkie said he had been reporting things known only generally by family tradition, that his grandfather came to the United States in 1848 as a result of the democratic revolution, returned to Germany, married and came back to the United States in 1860 to make his home.

According to the German press story, the leave-taking was in 1860 after a family dispute over disposal of the coppersmith business of Joseph Willkie's father through a Jewish neighbor, Bernhard Gerson, who handsomely profited from the transaction, but gave the family such a niggardly return that it "destroyed" Joseph's economic well-being.

"I don't pretend to have devoted any time to studying family history," Mr. Willkie said. "I do know as a fact, however, that my grandfather taught my father a deep and abiding hatred of German autocracy and militarism, a passionate love and a warm and sympathetic understanding of the problems of the Jewish people and of all minority groups.

"I am proud that my father taught those same doctrines to his children, and I am firmly convinced, despite Mr. Goebbels, that millions of Germans enslaved by Mr. Hitler still cling to these beliefs."

Registration of Labor Seeks Location of Skilled Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 14—Face-to-face with serious shortages in 15 to 20 types of skilled workmen vital to defense industries, the United States Government has arranged for a nation-wide registration of workers at state employment offices beginning March 15.

Urgently requested to register are "every unemployed worker in the country who may be available for work or training in defense jobs, and every person with an urgently needed skill which is not being used in his present job."

Purpose of the new poll of workers and their skills is "to prepare for the greatly increased demand for defense workers expected within the next few months, as well as to meet growing shortages of skilled labor in certain occupations in the aircraft, shipbuilding and machine shops and machine tool industries," said Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator.

Among the occupations in which the U. S. Employment Service has already found the Nation in a "tight spot" are marine architects, gauge-makers, workers in precision skills and tool and die-makers.

See Way to Solution

Employment service officials said they were confident that these shortages could be met by use of workers from similar or related fields of skill as soon as they are located through the nation-wide registration.

One remedy, they said, might be to break down the jobs into more simple operations. In this case, a larger number of women might be employed. On certain jobs, requiring a high degree of dexterity, women have proved more adept than men.

Before agreeing to institute the new voluntary registration, labor and defense officials here considered the advisability of applying to labor the priority system now being clamped down on industry by the Office of Production Management. They decided, according to Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board, under whose jurisdiction the U. S. Employment Service falls, that to curb the freedom of labor to circulate from job to job at this time would be a departure from democratic ideals.

Unemployed Asked to Sign Up

Mr. McNutt explained that employed workers with vital defense skills will not be asked to leave their present jobs immediately. They are merely asked to register their qualifications so that they may be called upon when and if needed in an important defense industry. All unemployed men and women who are able to work are also being asked to register so that defense officials may have a complete picture of the labor resources of the country in terms of availability for anticipated job openings or for training in defense occupations.

Workers already employed in certain occupations in the aircraft, shipbuilding and machine tool industries were told not to register because they are needed where they are. These occupations include:

In aircraft manufacturing—airplane sheet metal workers, airplane woodworkers, inspectors and aeronautical engineers.

In shipbuilding—ship carpenters, loftsmen, boatbuilders, shipfitters, caulkers and marine machinists.

In machine shops and machinery manufacturing—machinists, toolmakers, lathe operators, die makers and tool designers.

Campfire Girls Discover Spring In Georgia Where De Soto Stayed

ARLINGTON, Ga., March 14 (AP)—A five-year research by 97 Campfire Girls and their leader has uncovered a new historic site in the cross-country expedition of Hernando De Soto.

A bronze marker will be unveiled Monday at a long-lost "white spring" near this southwest Georgia town—400 years to the day since De Soto's weary band of Spaniards came upon it after sloshing through miles of matted swamp undergrowth.

Mrs. Lora Turner Bostwick, leader, said the Campfire Girls, assigned a project of studying historic sites in their community, began tracing De Soto's route in 1935.

The girls acquired a translation of the diary of De Soto's nephew, Rodrigo Ranjel, and checked it against existing source material. Ranjel spoke of twisted undergrowth and the expedition's tortuous passage through a swamp where water rose to the saddle pads.

Later, he said, the party finally rested at a beautiful white spring, clear and with fish in it. Nearby was an Indian village.

By exhaustive study of aerial, soil, and geodetic survey maps, examination of old records and field trips, the Campfire Girls found two springs, either one fitting the description. On further field trips they established the site of the old Indian village, finding pottery, outlines of native lodges and burial mounds.

Dr. John R. Swanton of Smithsonian Institution, Chairman of the United States De Soto expedition Commission, commended the girls for an "excellent job of historical research."

Industrial Meeting Called On Seamless Hosiery Pay

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — G. Allan Dash, Jr., Chairman of the Seamless Hosiery Industry Committee, has called the first meeting of the group for April 7, in the Department of Labor Building at Washington.

Col. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor, appointed the committee to investigate economic and competitive conditions in the seamless hosiery industry with a view to determining how high a minimum up to 40 cents an hour could be established without substantially curtailing employment. The industry now is operating under a 32½-cents-an-hour minimum.

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America: Slave or Free?

10 *Firm Foundations of Democracy: Free Speech, Church, Organization*

When one or 1,000,000 or 20,000,000 Americans want to get something done—or keep something from being done—they organize.

When enough Americans began to feel that there wasn't sufficient drive and speed behind aid-to-Britain, it was private citizen and newspaper editor William Allen White who stepped to the fore and the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies sprang into being.

When enough Americans began to feel that the Government was not keeping its eye straight enough on keeping the United States out of war it was the private citizen and business executive Robert Wood and later private citizen and newspaper editor Verne Marshall who reached for their telephones and the America First and No Foreign War Committees became prominent and active forces.

American isolationists and internationalists organize at the drop of the hat.

American women will organize before breakfast to support or oppose measures of special interest to women, or for other public causes.

American labor, American industry, the American farmer, the educator, the doctor, the banker or the barber organize to better reflect public opinion or to promote public action.

And just plain Americans organize for pleasure or for benevolence.

And what does it all mean? It means that under democracy the right and the duty of the citizen is to influence public action. To that end the instruments of opinion and organization are in the hands of the people.

It means that under dictatorship the citizen exists to be influenced by the State, to be used by the State. To that end the instruments of opinion and organization are in the hands of the State.

Slave Way

An eminent British visitor to Moscow once began, with feminine directness, an interview with Joseph Stalin by asking him this straightforward question: "How long are you going to keep on killing so many people?"

Now the Soviet dictator, it was said, was not at all upset by this pointed remark. There was no hesitation, no embarrassment, no indirection in his reply.

"Just as long as it is necessary," he said quietly.

Frequent purges are necessary in Russia, crowded concentration camps are needed in Germany, periodical assassinations prevail in Japan because government which rests upon force can only rule by force.

It is for this reason that Karl Radek has "disappeared" in Russia, that the Rev. Martin Neimöller is in a Nazi concentration camp, and that "dangerous thoughts" are suppressed in person and in fact throughout Japan.

There is only one organization in the totalitarian state and that is the state itself. Freedom of organization is arrogated to the state. Freedom of organization is denied to the citizen.

Government Is the Union

Under dictatorship only company unions are allowed—company unions for all labor, all industry, all artists, all people. And the Government is the union. The people join and vote yes or there are no jobs, no orders, no art, no bread. In Germany, for example, the set-up is about like this:

All workers are assembled into a unified all-in State-controlled "Labor Front" under a national labor leader, a Government official. When and as it chooses, the Government decides for both labor and management any knotty details over wages, hours, prices, and profits.

All women are organized into the Frauenfront—the women's Front—under a national women's leader, a Government official.

All student-body associations are under a State-controlled corporate body for university and college students.

All youth—from 4 to 9, from 10 to 13 and from 14 up—is organized in a youth front under youth leaders, all Government officials.

All actors, artists, musicians, writers and journalists—the entire theater, motion picture industry, radio and the press—are all organized under the National Culture Chamber—the culture front—under a culture leader, a Government official.

Registration for Spare Time

Finally the leisure and recreation of workers are largely in the hands of the Kraft Durch Freude, the "Strength Through Joy" movement which organized and virtually controls spare-time and what's to be done with it.

In Russia, there are, of course, no private organizations which protrude their heads above the level of Communist regimentation.

Under existing totalitarianism—and, I would submit under no conceivable form of totalitarianism—is there religious liberty as understood in Britain and America. Communist doctrine is actively and philosophically antireligious, opposed in principle and practice not merely to what it considers "corrupt" religion, as under the Czars, but to all religion. Religious organizations exist, with varying restrictions, in Nazi Germany not by intrinsic right but by license of the State.

Religious freedom is limited in various degrees, in various ways in Italy, Spain, and Japan. Total religious liberty is incompatible with the total political state.

Repression springs from the mind before it springs from the State and therefore evidences of totalitarianism are to be found inside the broad framework of democracy's freedom. They are to be found in America, imported and native, seeking to germinate their kind and infect the nation.

The Institute of Propaganda Analysis in New York reveals that some 800 pro-Fascist, pro-Nazi, anti-Semitic organizations are today disseminating anti-democratic propaganda in the United States.

There are many Americans of German and Italian descent who resist and remain aloof from these anti-democracy crusades. Not a few Americans with a completely native background eagerly collaborate. Only the most alert understanding and the most devoted living of democracy will protect it from freedom's internal enemies.

Free Way

Opposite the rather drab and dignified home of the Department of State in the Nation's Capital are the dynamic headquarters of the National Council for the Prevention of War, and nearby the busy offices of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

While Secretary of State Hull, and Undersecretary Welles and their official aids are supporting larger defense, larger aid to Britain, and larger co-operation against aggression, Frederick Libby and Dorothy Detzer and their many aids are supporting less defense, less aid to Britain and less co-operation against aggression.

Opposite the serene and pillored mansion of the White House, across the green expanse of Lafayette Park, stands the new and imposing structure of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, fountain head of American business' far-flung organization.

While the President and his associates were striving to pass the lend-lease bill, to enlarge the Government's social legislation and to increase its sway over industry, the Chamber and its officials were striving to defeat the lend-lease bill, to curtail the Government's social legislation, and to decrease its sway over industry.

Opposite every majority movement and majority opinion in American democracy is a minority movement and a minority opinion, free to express itself and free to organize in its support, capable often of transforming itself into the majority. In response to new facts and new factors, American opinion may change its mind, may change its course. The people are free to decide.

Changes Made in Midstream

America did, in fact, switch peace-group horses in midstream. That was democracy in action. That was the right to organize achieving its results. Thus the Nye munitions investigation which was brought on by the influence of the pacifist peace groups and the sell-nothing-to-anybody neutrality law of 1935, which stemmed from the Nye investigation itself, has now given way to policies of unneutral and outright aid to the democracies.

The view of the Government today closely corresponds to the program of the American Union for Concerted Peace Efforts (nee League of Nations Association), the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, and the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

In this shift of opinion and policy this democracy was undoubtedly responding to the impact of Hitler military victories in Holland, Belgium, and France, but independent groups were actively seeking to bring home their version of the meaning of these events.

The isolationist groups and the aid-Britain groups were freely and energetically organizing and mobilizing public opinion behind their views. Country and Congress listened and chose; they turned from the principle and practice of isolation and chose the principle and practice of aiding the democracies. The powerful American Legion, once isolationist, switched its stand in 1940.

In America today labor and industry was never more freely, fully and effectively organized. There are some 8,500,000 workers affiliated in unions.

There are at least 40,000,000 women active in national professional and community women's clubs and they are to democracy what conscience is to good conduct.

Full Freedom in Pulpit

The largest, most important, most influential, most constructive, most sacred organizations in American democracy are religious, those organizations and those churches which spring from the democratic right freely to profess and to practice religion and proselytize in its behalf.

Every Sunday many millions of believers of all faiths attend their organized churches and hear their ministers speak their minds on any subject they may choose. Every Sabbath several million Americans of Jewish faith worship in their synagogues free from fear or repression.

Religious liberty, individual and collective, organized and unorganized, is so highly prized in the United States that, according to a recent research poll, 98 per cent of all Americans would consider themselves personally affected if the religious liberty of any group were tampered with.

Complete religious liberty is the heart of democracy.

The Council for Democracy in New York acted recently to test the international postal agreements under which the totalitarian States are mailing tons of propaganda material to the United States for distribution at the expense of the American taxpayer. It prepared a message on "How Democracy Works in the United States" in German, Italian, and Russian and mailed it to these countries.

The message noted that the most important fact about democracy in America is that "wrongs can be righted without bloodshed, that here all men may express their desires and opinions and may work for a better society."

What does this mean? It means, above all, this report on democracy in action that: "The initiative rests with the people."

Under dictatorship freedom of organization is the possession of the State.

Under democracy freedom of organization is the possession of the people.

Democracy must be ever alert to selfish pressures, sectional pressures and corrupt pressures but it is better equipped and better informed today than ever to do so.

Another article on this subject will appear tomorrow.

Hitler Is the Man in Reich's One-Man Show

Continued from Page 1

extraordinary popularity. His earthiness has a deep appeal to the average German. His lusty good humor, his childlike joy in uniforms and trinkets, his famed prowess at the banqueting board probably have the same appeal to the average German that the similar qualities of Henry VIII had to the man of Tudor England.

Cheers for "Hermann"

They can understand Hermann Göring. He does all the things that they would like to do. His fantastic estate of Karenhalle is the average German's dream of earthly paradise. When he passes down the street in a parade waving his Marshal's baton with a jovial grin, they cheer for him as they do for no one else—not even for Herr Hitler. What they shout then is "Hermann, Hermann," with a tone of affection and admiration.

Herr Hitler gets none of that tone of affection in cheers. His qualities are too mystic. He represents something Germans will follow, something which answers a yearning in them for leadership and authority, but not anything they can understand as ordinary human beings. His very authority over them derives from the fact that he is different from them, remote and semiunreal. Because they can't understand him, they are prepared to believe that he possesses supernatural powers and therefore are willing to follow his leadership where their own judgment tells them it is wrong or dangerous to go. The cheer he gets is a guttural "Heil" which has the terrifying bark of angry wolves.

The Reichsmarshal enjoys sufficient public support to be able to take over Germany and rule it if anything happened to Herr Hitler—so far as the public is concerned. The only question is whether he could get enough of the different rival elements of the party together behind him. If he could, the result would be very different from Herr Hitler's Reich. There would be even greater emphasis on militarism, blood, and conquest. He is the Vandal chief who could "sack Rome" with utter complacency. He would lack Herr Hitler's fine distinction between destroying most of the city of Rouen, but meticulously leaving the cathedral untouched.

Göring's Interests

But his interest in Naziism is only in that part of it which makes Germany into a vast, integrated industrial machine for the production of military power. Racialism means nothing to him. When protests were made to him that one of his highest and ablest air officers was half Jew he is reported to have replied, "I will decide who is 'aryan' in the Air Force." That particular officer now carries a Marshal's baton.

The slogan "earth and blood," which is the basis of the Nazi idea, would cease to have much meaning in a Göring Reich. Nor, although the Reichsmarshal more nearly resembles one of the pagan German gods of Valhalla than any other Nazi leader, would he have any serious interest in the revival of Germanic paganism. He simply would not care about such impractical things. It would be a different, less revolutionary, although no less militant or dangerous a German Reich under Hermann Göring.

From the point of view of history, or the future of Germany, there is really no other Nazi or government official of major political importance. The rest are the technicians, the henchmen or the hangers-on of a political machine. Many have ambition and would like to think that they are in the line of succession. But there isn't one among them who has any large popular following in his own right. What importance they have as individuals derives from Herr Hitler. Their power is delegated by Herr Hitler and their prominence is reflected from Herr Hitler.

The Case of Von Ribbentrop

This is even true of Dr. Joseph Goebbels whose extraordinary skill as a moulder of public opinion is fully recognized throughout Germany and whose powerful intellect provides the rationalization necessary to keep Naziism palatable and wartime privations endurable. There is something almost pathetic about the inability of this man, who more than any other "sold" Naziism to the German people, to acquire any real popular following. He is indispensable to the regime, but unloved among his colleagues or by the public.

It is even more true of Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop who paved the way for the war by beguiling the "appeasers" of London until the German Army was ready to strike, and then concluding a pact with Communist Russia. His cynicism has been—at least up to now—a diplomatic asset to Herr Hitler, but his self-conscious theatricalism and his pompousness deprive him also of friends either in the Nazi hierarchy or public following.

Heinrich Himmler, head of the dreaded Gestapo, is unquestionably a most efficient police chief, according to entirely technical standards. He has the same ability in his own field that Dr. Goebbels shows in propaganda. But no police chief acquires an affectionate or even admiring following among the people he controls when the Gestapo and concentration camps are his tools of trade.

Dr. Robert Ley, head of the German Labor Front and of the Nazi Party machine, is a lesser Hermann Göring in his earthiness and does enjoy some small popularity among the workers for whom he has provided paid vacations on "Work Through Joy" ships or in labor resorts. But he ranks among the lesser luminaries of the regime and would never be taken seriously as a contender for top honors.

The most likely compromise successor to Herr Hitler would be Rudolf Hess, who has the title of Deputy Führer. He is unusual among the group for his lack of personal ambition. He owes his position primarily to unswerving loyalty to Herr Hitler.

Early Aides Pushed Aside

As for the others. Of the early Nazis who enjoyed some popular following in their own right, almost all have now gone the way of Ernest Röhm, or simply been pushed aside. Julius Streicher, Gauleiter of Franconia, horse-whip terrorizer of Nuremberg, publisher of the Stürmer, leading anti-Semitic publication, was the last of any importance. His present fate is shrouded in uncertainty. He is apparently still alive and his name still appears on the masthead of his newspaper, but he no longer performs the functions of his office and rumor has it that he is in prison for having made himself too wealthy in too many questionable ways.

The men of the Streicher type have been replaced by Party men who have proven technical ability, or by plain technicians with no party position or influence who were elevated exclusively because of competence to do a particular job. Dr. Fritz Todt, outstanding engineer who built the great system of German automobile highways and the Siegfried Line and today controls German arms production, is typical of this group which takes its orders from Herr Hitler and does whatever is required, but has no influence on policy. Only Göring, Goebels, Hess, Ribbentrop, Himmler, and Ley are consulted in policy decisions. Aside from them Germany is governed by the will of Herr Hitler translated into action by the technicians.

Hitler Makes the Decisions

But while the top six are consulted on high policy, and while each of the six has considerable freedom of action in his own particular field, the major decisions are invariably made by Herr Hitler himself. The Führer has a personal staff of his own in the huge new Reichs Chancellery which is often more important than the Ministries.

This holds true in military matters. The High Command under Gen. Wilhelm Keitel works out detailed plans for every conceivable type of operation. But it is Herr Hitler with the aid of his private military staff who makes the decision between various possible plans. The operating organization of the High Command or of the different branches of the armed forces may not know what plan will be followed until the last moment necessary to put it into motion.

Here lies the explanation of the secrecy with which Herr Hitler has been able to cloak his future military movements. Preparations are always under way for different operations. But if a British agent learned that a certain operation was being prepared it would do him little good. An invasion of England is being prepared right now. So is an invasion of Russia. So is an attack on the Suez Canal and a major movement into Africa across Italy from Tripoli. But it is obvious that only one of these three will be used at one time. The chances are that General Keitel, Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, chief of the Navy, are as much in the dark today as you or I on the question of where Germany's armed might will strike its major blow this year. Even Reichsmarshal Göring may not know, although he would be consulted on the final decision.

In military matters Herr Hitler's personal decision extends down into questions of tactics as well as of grand strategy. He not only decides where and when a major drive shall be launched, but also the important details as it progresses.

The concentration of power in Herr Hitler's personal hands and the rise of able technicians to high administrative position is the important trend of the war phase of Naziism. It is an essential ingredient in the war power of the Hitler Reich. It also has interesting implications for the future. The more power is concentrated into one hand, the greater the insecurity of continuity of a regime.

The Army's Place

Italy has one great advantage over Germany. If circumstances should remove Premier Mussolini from power, the Italian people could always fall back on the Royal House of Savoy to temper the shock of transition to more normal life. There is nothing in Germany to replace Herr Hitler except Reichsmarshal Göring or a coalition of convenience among the other lesser leaders. The Nazi regime is so essentially Herr Hitler that it is almost impossible to conceive of its continuance without him in anything like its present form.

The military could conceivably take over if a political vacuum were created by the liquidation of the party hierarchy. But that also would be a temporizing expedient, not a permanent solution. The will to seize the reins of political power does not exist among the officers corps of the armed forces. They might do it only as a last resort against anarchy.

But this does not mean that removal of Herr Hitler would remove German aggression from the back of the world. Herr Hitler has led Germany to the verge of fulfillment of a basic German dream. The prospect of controlling all of Europe and Africa and playing a dominant role in the entire world is essentially popular. Germans were unhappy over the outbreak of war, but largely because they doubted their military power to achieve the military conquest. Since they have tasted victory and come to believe that domination can be achieved, opposition has melted and pleasure in the prospect increased. Whatever coalition of Nazi leaders or whatever individual or group replaced Herr Hitler would inevitably carry on the effort to secure domination as long as any prospect of success remained.

What kind of thinking makes a Nazi? The ideology behind German National Socialism—its origins and implications—will be discussed by Mr. Harsch in tomorrow's article.

U. S. Gas Masks Now Much Better

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, March 13—Gas masks are being produced by thousands by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company.

More than 400 nimble-fingered women are employed here solely in the making of masks. It took weeks to teach some of them their jobs, but now that they have learned, production is rapidly nearing capacity.

Goodyear made gas masks for the army during the World War which saw widespread use of poison gas, but the present crop of makes is vastly superior to the first.

All of the material for the masks now being made is supplied to Goodyear by the War Department. Mass production of gas masks is facilitated by the fact that the same size fits 95 per cent of the wearers.

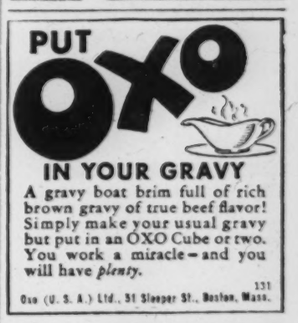
The kind of masks produced by Goodyear is protection against all kinds of gases except mustard, for which the Government is at present developing chemically-treated suits.

The key to the gas masks is the canister through which the air passes before it is breathed. Chemicals, including charcoal and soda lime, purify the air as it passes through the canister.

Court Rejects Leche Plea For Stay of Sentence

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—The appeal of former Gov. Richard W. Leche from a Federal Court sentence of 10 years in prison on mail fraud conviction was denied March 13 by the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. The Appellate Court held that the verdict was supported by "substantial evidence."

Mr. Leche, who resigned in June, 1939, at the outset of the Louisiana political scandals investigation, was convicted of fraudulently using the mails in the sale of trucks to the State and was sentenced at Alexandria last June 11.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Balkans Marking Time; Yugoslavia in Crisis

By Harold G. Laycock
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, March 14—Interminable conferences in Belgrade, without word of any kind coming to the public as to what may result, have kept Regent Prince Paul, Premier Dragisha Cvetkovitch and other Yugoslav leaders closely closeted for the past two days.

A report was circulated that Prince Paul had already drawn up the constitution of a military Cabinet which was to function in the event of any emergency that might arise. The report was not denied, but otherwise there was little basis for its authenticity.

Meanwhile word from Belgrade appears to indicate little change in the impression that Yugoslavia has made up its mind to fall in with the Axis, but is a little dubious as to the effect such news might have on the Yugoslav people, and on the neighbors.

Difficult Decision Presented

The fact that one of the most conspicuous participants in the secret discussions was Dr. Vlatko Matchek, the Croat leader, was thought to indicate the Government's anxiety as to how any open association with the Axis may affect Yugoslavia's diverse races. Reports of clashes between Germans and the public in various parts of Bulgaria are not likely to ease Prince Paul's apprehensions.

Meanwhile the unusual activity in Turkey, where troop movements from Anatolia and across the Bosporus have been conspicuous for some days, are having a visible effect upon the Yugoslavs. Similar activity in Greece found that Nation pushing on with fortifications in Thrace to hold up any German attack on its less easily defended eastern districts.

Sudden Action Hinted

Reports from Berlin indicate that the Nazi leadership is becoming impatient for a settlement of the Yugoslav situation and it will not surprise observers here should a move be made to hurry up the settlement.

When such a move does come it is difficult to see what resistance the Yugoslavs can offer, with Axis armies ready to swarm in at at least five points. In face of such an attack, the fact that Yugoslavia has 1,000,000 men in arms would scarcely carry much weight. The only possibility of resistance was believed to be a type of guerrilla warfare in the Serbian mountains.

In the diplomatic field, the foreign elements most likely to give Prince Paul cause for hesitation are Britain and Greece, both of which he may well be reluctant to offend, although, whether the course that Berlin insists upon can do anything but offend these nations is not easy to see.

Australia's Goal in Tanks Is Making '42 Model in '41

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, Australia — Australia's decision to form an armored division is establishing new production schedules for the arms industry here.

The first problem facing the Country in its effort to equip the new force is defined by the Minister of Munitions, Senator McBride as "building a 1942 model tank in 1941"—a tank which will be "one step ahead of any opponents in fighting efficiency."

Toward this goal Australia has already moved some distance. Designs for the new tank are reportedly almost complete and some of its component parts have already been tested abroad. Assembled in tanks of British War Office pattern they were apparently used in the Western Desert campaign, for Senator McBride says: "These units stood up to the exacting demands of active service with the British Armored Corps."

Tank-Building Not New

Moreover, the building of tracked fighting vehicles designed to mount light or heavy machine-guns has been undertaken here since very early stages of the war, and a schedule of expanding deliveries has been maintained. Units equipped with these Australian-built carriers were employed in the decisive stage of the operations at Bardia, it is disclosed here.

Senator McBride also uncovered officially the fact that the so-called Bren gun carrier has been completely redesigned to mount either an anti-tank gun or a machine-gun. Workshops have been completely tooled for the new carrier, which the Australians have given an inclosed top and made into a real light tank. Both types of carrier have been approved by the British, although both embody substantial modifications of their British prototype.

All the parts except the engines are made here from local raw materials. The engine is a standard commercial type.

For production of the cruiser tanks which are to be the next equipment of the division a substantial portion of the arms industry has been reserved so that no production difficulties are expected.

Engines Chief Difficulty

The protective plating of the tanks will be entirely supplied by the Australian steel industry. The tanks' engines will provide the main difficulty.

A large number of motor vehicles designed for the transport of motorized battalions will be diverted to the use of the new force.

Locally-built bodies are being fitted to chassis of standard pattern which are leaving Australian automobile assembly plants at the rate of hundreds each week.

Apart from gasoline and oil supply units the most important auxiliary transport of the armored division will be the workshop and "garage trailers" which repair weapons and vehicles in the field. Australians have developed special types of these units, and these types have now been used effectively in the blitzkrieg against Italy's Libyan forces.

Special-purpose radio telephones and radio sets, designed and produced entirely in this country, are also to be supplied the armored division while all the armament of the division will be Australian-made.

There is a growing belief here that the building of one armored division will not content the Australians, and that when the equipment is available others will be formed. New Zealand may be included in the scope of the plan. It has an agreement to share Australian arms production.

Even the Jurymen Can't Dodge the Issue

LANCASTER, Pa., March 14 (AP)—The mystery of why two jurors were busily writing during a trial yesterday was cleared up today.

The jurymen, Leslie S. Hubbard and George W. Banzhof, were putting the "finishing touches" in their income tax reports.

They asked the judges' permission—and got it—to have a deputy clerk take affidavits on their reports so they could file them before the Saturday night deadline.

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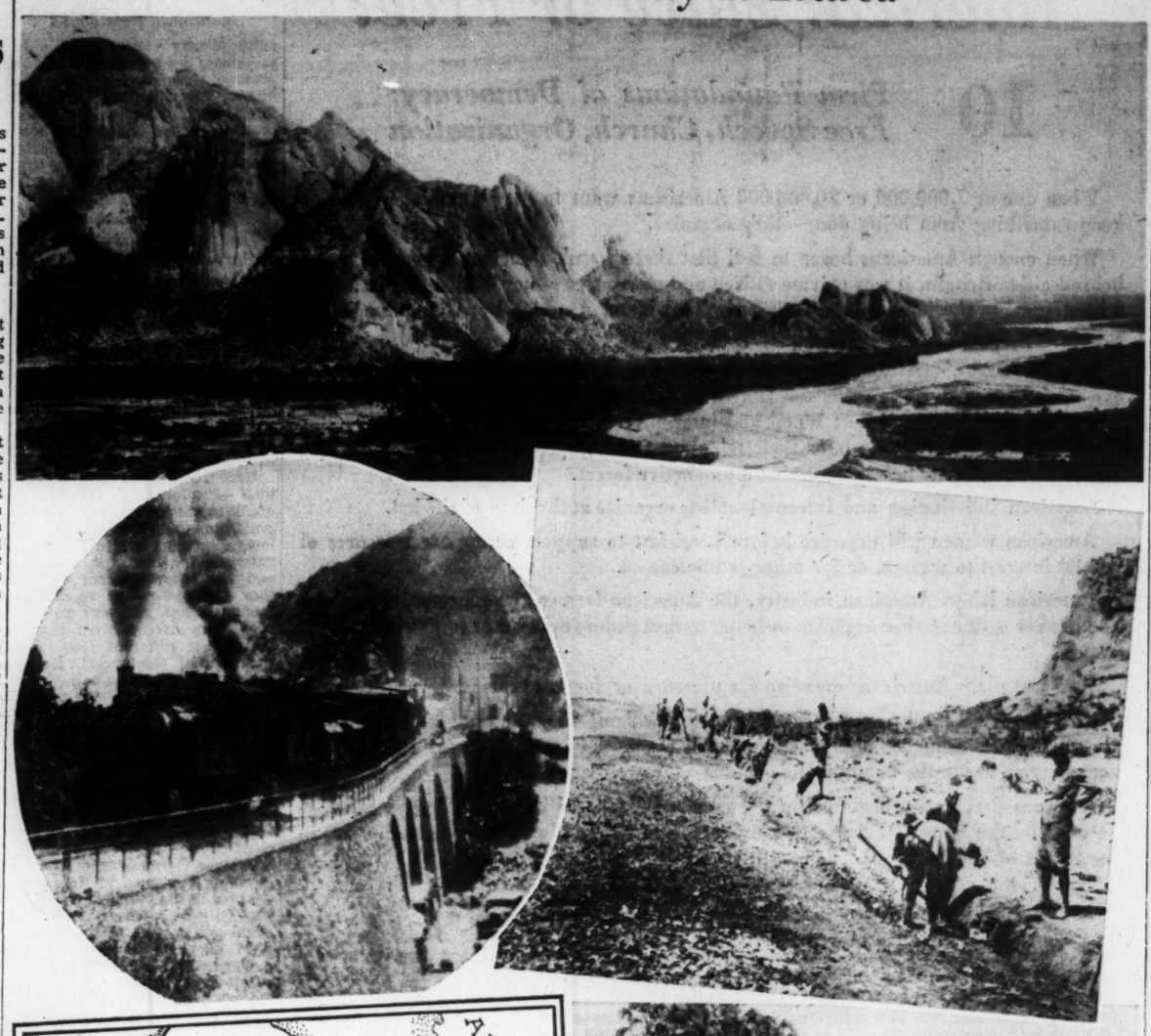
With the British Army in Eritrea



Wide World; By a Staff Artist

Where Britain Battles Both Italy and Natural Obstacles

Top: Town of Kassala in Egyptian Sudan through which most of the British Army's supplies must move from Khartoum for the offensive into Eritrea. Kassala is close to the Eritrean border and was recaptured by the British shortly after their big African drive got under way. The Kassala hills are in the background. Left center: Train chugging through the Eritrean hills over the narrow gauge railway that connects Massowa, the colony's principal port, with Asmara, the capital, 50 miles away. The railway is the only means of transportation available to the advancing British. Right center: Italian colonists at work on a motor road in Eritrea before the outbreak of the war. Lower left: Some of the difficulties the British face in supplying their troops at Cheren from headquarters in Khartoum. Lower right: Native Italian camel troops in Eritrea.

Rugged Terrain Helps Italy To Hold British in Eritrea

Continued from Page 1

cipal fighting in Eritrea. For the first 300 miles, as far as the Eritrean border, there's no real road—only wheelcuts across the desert, where hard even surfaces alternate with stretches of soft, loose sand in which the wheels skid and engines overheat.

But even on the smooth stretches, the drivers must be on a constant lookout for gullies left over from the rainy season, which are almost invisible until one is right on top of them.

The dustiness of the journey defies description. Dust raised by the front wheels rises between the floorboards to all but smother passengers.

Railway Only Transportation

Except for sandy stretches, the texture of the Sudan desert is soil and except for the long dry season should be extremely fertile. Even now, after long rainless months, much of the landscape is dotted with low, squat trees and vast areas of tall, yellow grass provide pasture for big camel herds. Occasional water holes are clustered with natives and scrawny livestock.

When the rains set in a few weeks from now, this region will become a vast sea of pasty mud almost impassable. The only transportation will be by railway. The Sudan railway goes by a circuitous route from Khartoum to Kassala on the way to Port Sudan. Kassala is the nearest point on the line to Eritrea. On the Eritrean side the Italians had extended their narrow gauge railway as far as Biscia, some miles from the Sudan border. Cargoes must be unloaded and reloaded over the gap. The fact that the Italians evacuated all rolling stock on their line add to the difficulties. Tessenei is the terminus for a splendidly built all weather highway from Biscia. Occasional bridges and culverts which the retreating Italians remembered to blow up are already repaired.

Approaching the Eritrean border the flatness of the landscape is broken more and more frequently by "jebels"—outcroppings of bare volcanic rock—sometimes towering several hundred feet. Eritrea itself is composed of rugged, isolated "jebels," yielding place to long ridges that rise into mountain ranges.

In the dry season the landscape is still parched, but in valleys and ravines mangrove thickets that line the borders of the now dry stream and torrent beds could conceal an entire army. As one proceeds the country narrows and becomes wilder. The slopes become more rugged and the valleys narrower until every curve in the road looks like a potential ambush and one marvels how an enemy could ever be dislodged from this territory.

RAF Bombs Dodecanese Island

CAIRO, March 4 (AP) — Heavy bombing attacks on three airdromes on the Italian-fortified island of Rhodes, largest of the Dodecanese, were reported by the RAF.

It was the third consecutive night in which Rhodes had been raided.

The communiqué said a large formation of bombers made the attack, and also dropped bombs on targets on the second largest of the islands, Scarpanto.

Describing the attack on Rhodes, the British said that at Martiza all bombs fell on airdrome runways or among hangars, with several explosions caused by incendiaries. One fire started by the bombs was visible 20 miles away.

"All our aircraft returned safely," the communiqué added.

The Middle East Command announced that in Italian Somaliland British forces continued to advance "in all sectors." It added that there "possibly" were parts of three German divisions in Libya.

From Nairobi the British reported that their Ethiopian allies had captured Iavello, oft-bombed Italian stronghold 100 miles inside Southwest Ethiopia.

A RAF communiqué reported attacks March 11 on parked Italian planes at Asmara, Capital of Eritrea, and machine-gun raids on freight trains between Asmara and Cheren, mountain stronghold 42 miles northwest of the Capital.

Torpedo Planes

ROME, March 14 (AP) — Five British torpedo planes of the type that attacked the Italian fleet at Taranto, attempted to launch their missiles at shipping in Valona harbor, Albania, the Italian High Command reported today, but succeeded only in damaging one merchant vessel.

Stefani, Italian news agency, said the five big planes were spotted by observers as they flew in at dawn yesterday over Saseno Island, at the mouth of the harbor.

Three were forced to turn aside, after dropping their torpedoes off shore, the agency said, and the other two were ringed by an anti-aircraft barrage.

One was hit directly and sank into the sea after its crew of three was rescued by Italian boatmen.

The second was wrecked soon afterward by Italian batteries, Stefani said.

Scotty's 'Gold Mine' Is Still a Mystery

LOS ANGELES, March 14 (AP)—The man who believes Death Valley Scotty has a rich gold mine and wants an accounting on a grubstake agreement of more than 30 years ago takes the witness stand in Federal Court here today.

He is Julian M. Gerard, New York investment banker. He seeks a 22½ per cent interest in everything Scotty has taken out of the rocks since 1907. In the first day of trial yesterday his attorneys were unable to show that Scotty had taken any gold out since then.

They did find, to their surprise, that Scotty had recorded 17 mining claims in Death Valley region between 1902 and 1904, but although they appeared very rich had been abandoned by Scotty because Gerard would not finance their development.

They were unable to ask Scotty about the rich deposits of gold cached in the mountains that he reported to income tax examiners more than a year ago, because these deposits were made prior to the contract with Mr. Gerard.

Albert M. Johnson, partner of Scotty, testified that he had advanced a lot of money to the mystery prospector in the past 30 years.

Autogiro Designed To Resist 'Subs'

WILLOW GROVE, Pa., March 14 (AP)—Development of an autogiro designed for protecting ships against submarines and capable of carrying heavy loads of depth charges was announced today by the Pitcairn Autogiro Company.

Agnew E. Larsen, General Manager, said plans for the 'giro had been offered to the Navy Department following demonstrations of a lighter model before naval officers at Bolling Field, Washington, and other places.

The company already has developed a plane which can take off or land vertically on a space no larger than the deck of a ship.

"But we did not feel this was large enough," Mr. Larsen said. "Our new 'giro weighs 4,200 pounds and is capable of long-range cruising, possibly five or six hours."

None of the larger autogiros are under construction, Mr. Larsen said.

The Pitcairn Company currently is engaged in building a number of smaller autogiros for the British Government.

Larger Tampico Base Sought by Air Line

MEXICO, D. F., March 14 (AP)—Pan American Airways, acting on United States Army Air Force specifications, has asked the Communications Ministry for permission to enlarge its airport facilities at Tampico, it was learned here.

Lengthened hard-surfaced runways, larger fuel storage tanks and more hangar space for large planes were understood to have been listed in the application.

Similar requests are in prospect for airports at Vera Cruz and Tapachula.

It was reported that while such work would aid normal commercial operations, it was being pressed to make additional bases available for American battle planes in any emergency.

San Diego Plans to Celebrate Landing of Cabrillo in 1542

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Elaborate plans for an international celebration, commemorating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of California, are rapidly nearing completion here.

The celebration will be held during mid-summer of 1942 to commemorate the arrival in San Diego bay of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, famous Portuguese explorer, in September, 1542.

A special Chamber of Commerce committee, headed by Donald E. Hanson, Past President of the Chamber, and Al G. Reader, vice-chairman, soon will meet to determine the time of the celebration, as well as the scope of the program.

President Roosevelt already has been urged to invite the nations of the world to send ships to participate in the celebration, which probably will be centered at the Embarcadero on the bayfront.

While a number of civic leaders and business men have been urging the committee to extend the celebration from July 4 through the date of Cabrillo's arrival, Sept. 28, there is a strong sentiment in favor of limiting it to August and the first part of September. If the latter view prevails, the festival will end probably with the state convention and parade of the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West, on Sept. 9, California's Admission Day.

The theme of the celebration also is undetermined, although it is generally admitted that there will be a huge water festival featuring the re-enactment of the arrival of the celebrated explorer with his two small, ill-constructed, high-sterned galleons, the San Salvador and the Victoria. The Cabrillo expedition remained here for six days, before continuing northward.

Boat races, sponsored by the various warships and other craft in the harbor, also may be featured on the program, as well as other aquatic sports.

"It is my belief that we should key the celebration in with many set events, in addition to staging a number of our own events," Mr. Hanson said, referring to such events as the Midsummer Night symphonies in Balboa Park; the races at Del Mar, the La Jolla horse show, and Rough Water Swim, the annual Navy Relief Carnival, the flower show in Balboa Park, National City's miniature Olympic games, and Chula Vista's gay Fiesta de la Luna.

Meanwhile, the convention bureau has scheduled a record number of conventions to meet in 1942 in order for the delegates and their families to enjoy the fun and excitement of the Cabrillo celebration.

Arms Delivery Started Under Lend-Lease Act

Continued from Page 1

fusion and uncertainty that surrounds the subject and that it may make Senate enactment quicker.

World Radiocast

Mr. Roosevelt will speak from the annual dinner of the White House Correspondents' Association and will be radiocast nationally by all major networks and sent abroad by short wave.

On half a dozen other defense fronts activity continued at high speed today. The House Appropriations Committee left the Chamber gasping wih its recommendation for $3,446,585,144 for the Navy's needs for the 1942 fiscal year, but by now Congressmen have become inured to billions and this is likely to be one of the most popular bills.

In advocating this naval bill, Representative James G. Scrugham (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the naval appropriations sub-committee, told the house today that the United States faces "certain attack" by the "hungry Axis hordes of Europe and Asia," unless it creates a gigantic defense armament, regardless of the aid given Great Britain. He said the attack would come almost at once if the British were conquered by Germany.

"Coming by the way of either the Caribbean Islands or Mexico," he said, "the enemy could even with present-day bombing equipment, inflict terrific punishment on our American cities, reducing them to heaps of rubble."

Naval Transfers

He told the House that America is not now prepared to withstand an Axis onslaught, and is even less prepared than the British were 18 months ago.

Amidst the growing secretiveness of Washington officials, speculation has broken into news stories about supposed naval aid to the democracies, and a number of these accounts were good-humoredly criticized by the President today at his press conference. He called inaccurate stories that any specific number or types of naval vessels are being considered as yet for dispatch to Britain. He agreed that there might be transfers in the future but added that down to date no consideration has been given to such transfers.

President Roosevelt took satisfaction in announcing that the $2,000,000,000 treasury stabilization fund showed a profit of $22,000,000 although the Government does not charge interest on the amount. It has been a useful defense tool, he declared, and its capital increase shows that democracies are not completely "amateurish" in handling such matters and that critics were wrong who said that it would be dissipated, he said.

News of deliveries of war materials released by the Army came from a press conference with Secretary Stimson.

He said the supplies had been started from places "where they were deposited," but firmly declined to give any further information on kinds, amounts or methods of transportation. He revealed that because of a sharp increase in the number of flying students at Randolph Field, a shortage of training planes developed, necessitating the transfer to the field of 44 basic type planes being used by reserve pilots. He announced the formation of a new morale branch of the Army with Brig. Gen. James A. Ulio as its chief. He will have subordinates in each Army Camp who will carry out recommendations by the Frederick Osborne advisory committee on recreation.

New Curbs on Jews

AMSTERDAM, via Berlin, March 14 (AP)—Germany took the first step toward "Aryanization" of business in occupied Netherlands yesterday when Nazi Commissioner Arthur Seyss-Inquart decreed that no Jewish business may be sold or leased without his consent.

The measure presents fictitious sales to conceal Jewish ownership and another provision empowers the Commissioner to appoint for Jewish businesses administrators who would have authority to sell them.

Finally, the Commissioner is empowered to forbid Jewish enterprises.

Penalties for violation or evasion of the decree range up to five years in prison.

Nazi Penalties

BERLIN, March 14 (AP)—German military authorities in the Netherlands announced today that 15 persons convicted of membership in a "terror, sabotage and espionage organization" were executed by a firing squad yesterday.

Capital sentences pronounced on three others were commuted to life imprisonment.

Forty-three persons were tried as leaders of an organization accused of engaging in acts of sabotage against the German army and the army supply service in the occupied Netherlands and of engaging in espionage.

Thirty-seven of them were convicted March 4. Eighteen were condemned to face the firing squad and the other 19 were sentenced to prison terms ranging from a year and a half to seven years.

U. S. Ship Service To Lisbon Proposed

NEW YORK (AP)—Plans for placing two of America's largest passenger liners in the New York-Lisbon, Portugal, service were discussed at a meeting in the offices of the United States Maritime Commission attended by officials of the American Export and United States Lines.

While those present refused to be quoted, it was learned that it was proposed to replace the four American Export liners with the 24,289-ton sister-ships, Washington and Manhattan. These would be operated by their owners, the United States Lines, it was said, with profit from cargo revenue being divided between the two companies.

Use of the two big liners, formerly in the trans-Atlantic service, would expedite passage of Americans and other refugees from Lisbon, the last gateway from Europe. Each could sarry 1,500 passengers.

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Germans Raid Glasgow; British Bomb Hamburg

LONDON, March 14 (AP)—Large forces of German bombers blasted at the great Glasgow shipbuilding center, the Port of Liverpool and an unidentified northeast town last night, writing a new chapter in the air battle of Britain as the R. A. F. continued a stepped-up offensive by striking again at Hamburg.

It was the first time the Germans had attacked the big shipyards along the Clyde River on a large scale since the start of the war, but the raid on Liverpool was the second in as many nights.

Attacking with a fury unequalled since the early winter, the Nazis also hammered at London and fanned out over the country to bomb widely scattered points.

The British claimed, however, that the raids had cost the Germans 11 planes, bringing the total Nazi losses to 23 aircraft since nightfall March 12.

It was the best record Britain's defenses against night bombing have scored since hostilities began.

Eight of the planes were credited to British night fighters, one to anti-aircraft guns and two to "means not yet specified."

Report Hamburg Hard Hit

In the attack on Hamburg last night the second successive night of raiding for the much-bombed North German shipping center, British reports said many heavy bombs fell in shipbuilding facilities, dockyards and nearby warehouses.

The British air force also set oil facilities at Rotterdam ablaze, delivered "minor" attacks against Bremen and Emden and torpedoed and sank a Nazi supply ship off the Frisian Islands, the Air Ministry announced.

The northwestern corner of Germany, where German naval bases, shipyards, docks and marine and other industries are concentrated, has become the principal target of the R. A. F. in the all-out offensive which followed upon the enactment by the United States of the British aid bill. Targets near the mouth of the Elbe River, between Hamburg and the North Sea coast were "left burning fiercely," the Air Ministry communiqué said.

Agree Glasgow Suffers

The Government acknowledged that the assault on the Glasgow area was "heavy and prolonged," that "some industrial buildings and houses were damaged and that a number of fires were started, all of which were said to have been extinguished or brought under control by dawn.

"The number of casualties, though serious, is not thought to be heavy," a communiqué said.

Damage in Liverpool and the northeast town (Germans sources said the town was Hull) which shared with Glasgow the brunt of the overnight assault was said to have been limited largely to residential areas. Casualties in both places were described officially as "not numerous."

"Elsewhere in the country," the Ministries of Air and Home Security said, "there were many other incidents, but few were serious, though some resulted in a small number of casualties."

In their assaults last night the Germans used scream bombs similar to those employed last spring in France.

Clear moonlight aided the raiders but also proved a boon to the British night fighters, which appeared in unprecedented numbers.

Meanwhile R.A.F. pilots, back from the raid on Berlin, added graphic stories of the attack to the already published accounts. Several of the pilots reported there were immense fires in various sections of Berlin and that the glow was visible for 100 miles.

[In Berlin today it was officially announced that 26 persons were killed and 38 injured in the British raid on Berlin March 12.]

The attack began soon after nightfall and continued, in waves, until an hour or so before dawn.

The weather was clear; the moon full, leaving all three German cities—Berlin, Hamburg and Bremen—wide open targets.

"Bombardiers could pick out streets, railroads and lakes almost as if they were flying in the daytime," Air Ministry sources said.

The crew of one bomber saw their bombs "burst on a target in the center of Berlin," one official account stated. Another pilot, attacking a railroad junction, said he saw his fire bombs hit the track and that soon afterward there was a tremendous explosion, followed by small explosions for 15 minutes.

War Plant, Goal at Bremen

The chief objective at Bremen was described as an important plant for the manufacture of war material. Bomb bursts were reported seen over the whole area of the factory and many buildings, it was stated, received direct hits and caught fire.

The first bombs fell on Hamburg March 11 at 10 p. m., the Air Ministry said, and the raid there reached its high point at midnight although it was nearly 5 o'clock the next morning before the last British bombers wheeled away.

By that time, it was added, fires in the city could be seen 80 miles away.

"Our particular targets," one pilot added, "were the shipbuilding and railway yards near the docks. As we went over them my rear gunner reported that our bombs had fallen slap on the yards. There could be no mistake in so bright a moon."

Glasgow Said Afire

BERLIN, March 14 (AP)—German fliers returning from the bombing of Glasgow said the city was blanketed in flames visible for hundreds of miles. Drydocks, a powerhouse, gasworks, iron mill and grain stores were said to have been smashed and left blazing in this city, which the Germans said was "England's industrial air raid shelter" because it had been considered too remote for the Luftwaffe to reach with paralyzing blows.

Acknowledging heavy British air raids on Hamburg, Germans claimed that two hospitals in the port city were hit, and 50 persons killed.

German fighting units bombed the food industry business in Liverpool, Hull distribution centers of all sorts, and raw material warehouses, the High Command said.

In Liverpool, fires which had been set 24 hours before were still blazing to guide the German pilots on their destructive missions, the war bulletin added.

Other attacks were said to have been directed against south and central England, and a big tanker in Bristol Channel was reported hit in an attack by two reconnaissance planes. Eighteen British planes were shot down, Germans said.

Victory in North Africa

Wide World

The Aussies Capture Another Flag

Australian troops in Britain's Army of the Nile display the Italian flag which became their prize when the port of Tobruk in Libya was captured on Jan. 22. Twenty-two thousand prisoners were taken when the city fell. Photo passed by Australian censor.

Roosevelt Backs Limited Food Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 14—President Roosevelt today expressed qualified approval of shipments of limited food supplies to unocupied European countries where the shortage is most acute.

He told his press conference that the only basis on which such shipments would be desirable would be with the practical assurance that the food would remain in the countries to which it was sent.

He agreed that a difference could probably be made between occupied and unoccupied nations, but made it clear that in his judgment there is a great deal of loose talk and misinformation concerning the actual food conditions in the European countries.

The President stated that from Government sources it could be said that the worst conditions and the most distressing food shortages were today in Spain.

He would be in favor of making American supplies available to both Spain and unopccupied France under such precautions as would make reasonable certain that the food didn't fall into German hands.

Labor Mediation Board

Anticipating a vacation cruise in the near future, Mr. Roosevelt greeted the correspondents in a light gray tweed spring suit and an ebullient mood and in the course of the conversation announced that:

He expects to appoint the new super-mediation labor board next week and in the meantime will be conferring with various union leaders and defense officials to gain the widest possible agreement for it and to select its members.

He will recommend legislation at this session of Congress to broaden the Federal Social Security program. The aim will be to take in several million more persons who now do not come under its provisions and to increase the benefits where the need is acutest

The $2,000,000,000 Stabilization Fund, set up by Congress in 1934, has been working well, has been increased $22,000,000 through transactions and both before and since the declaration of war has operated to stabilize world trade.

New Defense Measures

Increased tax collections are encouraging and the President will confer with Treasury advisers during the next few days to draft new defense revenue measures.

When the State Department tells a correspondent to ask the President why the United States freezes the funds of invaded countries but doesn't freeze the funds of the invader, the President can only suggest that the correspondent go back and re-ask the State Department

Mr. Roosevelt's vacation plans are still tentative, but he hopes to get away soon after the opening of the new National Art Gallery next Monday night and will be back for the Jackson Day dinner on March 29.

Board Named to Regulate War Relief Drives in U. S.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 14—Wanted: A traffic manager for the ever-growing number of war relief drives springing up in the United States.

Defining the duties of such a person or group of persons is the job just assigned by President Roosevelt to a three-man board made up of Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador to Belgium, Chairman; Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, President of the Carnegie Corporation of New York; and Charles P. Taft, now in Washington working on defense health and welfare problems.

At present there are about 300 organizations registered with the State Department to furnish money, clothing, or other supplies to nations of Europe. Often they get in each others' way, either in solicitation of funds or in competing for fast-dwindling shipping space.

On top of European aid, drives soon will be started by welfare organizations wanting to set up recreation facilities for men inducted into the Army.

Move for Co-ordination

Mr. Roosevelt appointed the Committee on advice from Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, who told him that "all of these efforts are inspired by the finest human instincts, but there is growing danger that they may be frustrated if they are conducted without regard to one another and without proper co-ordination.

"In the field of foreign relief," he said, "many agencies are raising funds without full knowledge of the relief resources already at hand, the needs which actually require relief, or the shipping available for the transportation of relief materials. American aid is being extended to Great Britain, China, Greece, Finland, Spain, and many other countries affected by the conflict through the American Red Cross and also through other organizations.

"While the need for greater coordination exists with regard to all of these undertakings, it is particularly apparent in British relief where the problem of obtaining shipping space for the transportation of relief materials already is serious and requires discriminating knowledge as to the needs existing and as to the most effective method of meeting them.

Important Point

"Here it is particularly important that funds should not be solicited for categories of relief which have not been requested, or approved, or for which shipping space is not available. Moreover, in other countries of Europe economic and military controls as well as limitations upon transportation and communication facilities make effective relief operation impracticable at the present time.

"In relief, both at home and abroad," Mr. Hull added, "it is advisable that efforts of all relief organizations be considered in their relation to the program of the American Red Cross, which, as you indicated in your statement of Oct. 12, 1939, holds both under the laws of the United States and under international agreements an official status and bears definite responsibilities both in domestic and foreign relief, and particularly in relation to our armed forces."

Mexican Labor in New Tack To Socialize Industry, Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A program for the complete socialization of Mexican industry and agriculture, through State control, was adopted at the second national convention of the Confederation of Mexican Labor (C. T. M.).

This program is a step to the right from the policy fostered by the C. T. M. during the past five years when it consistently advocated Labor, rather than State, management of the national economy. It opposes, on the other hand, the policy of the Avila Camacho Government, seeking the expansion of private capital in all branches of the national life.

Program of 1,400,000 Workers

The program adopted at the convention, attended by delegates representing 1,400,000 workers, for the future of industry includes:

1. Increased State control of the national economy, through the nationalization and administration of the principal sources of industrial production.
2. When property is nationalized, Labor should have participation in, but not control of, administration.
3. Strict state control of unionized workers' co-operatives.
4. Complete abolition of non-union workers' co-operatives, which "menace the union movement."
5. An increased number of consumers' co-operatives for workers and farmers, in order to lower living costs.
6. Greater State supervision of the operation of private capital in industry.

These recommendations obviously aspire to put both Labor and capital under State control, a policy which, if realized, would establish in Mexico the first socialistic State in the Western Hemisphere. The resolutions to destroy the free Labor co-operatives, which in many instances have been successful here, because they are a "menace" to the union movement, is the subject of editorial comment.

Co-operatives Spell Freedom

The conservative La Prensa, pointing out that "Finland, Norway, Sweden, and England offer categoric examples of the excellence of the co-operative method" criticizes the C. T. M.'s program and adds, "The one thing certain is that the co-operatives contain an unlimited capacity for the liberation of the proletariat, which does not suit the personal interest of the Labor leaders."

The program for Mexico's agricultural future, recommended by the C. T. M., calls for the collective system as the basis of the national farm organization. This also opposes the Federal Government's efforts to stimulate small farming but the Government has recognized the superior advantages of the collective method for the large haciendas divided during the Cardenas regime.

On the farm front the C. T. M. recommended:

1. Continued land division until all demands for land by peons are satisfied.
2. A greater investment by the Federal Government in developing agriculture.
3. Expansion of irrigation, increased use of machinery, more scientific farming, increased agricultural exports, and the industrialization of farm products in the regions where they are produced.

The special problems of the sugar, textile, chicle, and fishing industries were reviewed by the convention. In all cases it was resolved to seek the intervention of the State in production and management, at the expense either of private capital or of workers' co-operatives. This preoccupation of the labor confederation with the co-operatives is interpreted by observers here as an indication of the success of the operation of the free co-operatives, unchecked by union control.

Charge of "Appeaser"

This new economic plan, based upon State socialism, leads the middle-of-the-road daily Excelsior to brand Vicente Lombardo Toledano an "appeaser" who has abandoned his former radical program seeking workers' ownership and management. That the new plan is politically strategic is apparent in view of the more conservative character of the Avila Camacho Government, with which Labor must now co-operate if it is to retain its power.

The prime significance of the socialistic plan lies in the very fact of the C. T. M.'s influence, not only in Mexican affairs, but in Latin America. It is not only the strongest Labor movement south of the Rio Grande but is the key organization for the Latin American Confederation of Labor, of which Señor Lombardo Toledano is General Secretary.

During the Cardenas regime the close co-operation between Labor and Government led to many of Labor's policies being adopted by the State. Foremost of these was the appropriation of the foreign oil properties, for which the C. T. M. took credit during its national convention. Whether Labor will have equal influence with the new regime remains to be seen but its program is studied here with the closest attention for its possible future implications.

Leftists at Helm in Chile; Face Promises of 'New Deal'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—For the first time the Popular Front forces possess both executive and legislative control of the Nation. Elected by a Popular Front, President Aguirre governed for more than two years in face of Rightist parliamentary control. As a result of the recent votings, a Leftist majority is now available in Chamber and Senate for the remainder of his six-year term.

Leftist prospects are not so glamorous as might be expected from this achievement. The parties were not united in electioneering and differences are so deep and bitter that it is doubtful whether these can be composed to enable early and efficient use of their governing opportunity.

The elections called for renewal of 20 of the 45 seats in the Senate and the complete Chamber membership of 147. There was no sensational change-over in the votings, but there were important trends. One of these was abstention. Twenty per cent of the electorate failed to vote—a high proportion in a country where citizens are fined for indifference.

In the new Chamber there is a Leftist majority of nearly 30. In the Senate representation is more even, but there is no doubt of the majority even if it is of only two or three votes. Definite figures cannot be given because of the long verification process. Some results are disputed.

Pact With Communists

Prior to the election the Leftists were grouped under the Popular Front. They consisted principally of Radicals, Socialists, and Communists. The Socialists refused association with the Communists, withdrew their representatives from the Cabinet, and went alone to the polls. The Radicals, a middle-class party which includes President Aguirre, made an electoral pact with the Communists.

The Radicals, as a caucus, had a laugh at the expense of those—and they were many—who predicted disaster from this peculiar association. They become the strongest party in both legislative houses. Their gain of one Senator and 10 Deputies yield new totals of 13 and 41 respectively.

But—and this is another of the important trends referred to—the relative gains of the Communists were greater. Once again, this Party revealed its efficient organization and discipline. The number of Senators is now four instead of one, while there are 17 instead of seven Deputies.

Practically all the gains are at the expense of the Liberals who form the Rightist block with the Conservatives. The Socialists, however, are most disappointed. They failed to obtain any substantial increases and their disappointment appears tinged with anger over Communist gains. This may be vented in manipulation of the balance of power, which is in their possession.

Pressing Tasks Faced

The foregoing survey of the new political mechanism is essential to an adequate appreciation of the Chilean situation. Were these times of peace and prosperity, the party position would not be without some advantages. There would be plenty of scope for the political maneuvering sometimes deemed essential to the functioning of Latin democracy. It was often said of ex-President Alessandri that he reached the heights of statesmanship in his constant maintenance of political equilibrium. Economic recovery was slow but sure while the game of politics was played.

For President Aguirre there is a greater and more pressing task. The people were promised a New Deal when the Popular Front was formed. The program, though couched in generalities, opened up new vistas of economic planning and social reform. The ravages of earthquake and war and the parliamentary set-up retarded attempts at realization, but the parliamentary set-up was invariably cited as the greatest obstacle.

Two years of office have demonstrated the intense loyalty of Senor Aguirre to the parties and groups who co-operated in his election and a sincere belief in the ideals of the program. He has revealed more strength of purpose than some oppositionists—and supporters—credited him with, and it is safe to assume that if the politicians and workers give what is asked of them there will be no betrayal of their cause.

Of his own Leftist supporters President Aguirre asks for unity and harmony. Of the workers he asks an example in civism and productive labor. He will then be able to work on the program which has been virtually pigeon-holed for two years. The war may require some revision of its economic points.

The presidential position is strengthened by the absence of election protests. The Army was responsible for its conduct, and all parties agreed that it was the fairest and quietest ever held. The only complaint of the Rightists is that the Communists form an illegal Party. They demand that their successful candidates be banned from Parliament.

Another Roosevelt Son In—the Navy

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., has been ordered to active duty aboard a naval destroyer on April 3, the Navy disclosed today.

The President's third son, an Ensign in the Naval Reserve, was assigned to duty aboard the destroyer Mayrant.

His two older brothers, James and Elliott, also are in the armed services.

Delaware Starts Roundup Of Souvenir Machine Guns

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Privately-owned machine guns, including some of German make brought home from France as souvenirs of the World War, are being confiscated by the State of Delaware as a defense measure.

The roundup is being carried out under a 1931 State law prohibiting possession of machine guns by other than State military forces or police departments.

Peace and Britain's Fighters

LONDON, March 14 (AP)—Britain already is laying plans for fitting her millions of khaki-clad Tommies, seamen, airmen and plain civil wardens back into the pattern of civilian life when this war ends.

Will they head immediately for home?

Not unless they have a trade or skill important to the big job of postwar reconstruction—such is the implication of the findings of a Government committee studying the demobilization problem.

The Daily Mail outlined the plan on the basis of tentative recommendations of the group assigned to study the problems of rehabilitation and rebuilding.

The committee was given the assignment of planning orderly demobilization of millions of soldiers, sailors, airmen and Ajr Raid Precaution Service workers to avoid a repetition of the confusion and suffering when the veterans of the last war were thrown pell-mell into an already floundering labor market.

The newspaper appraisal indicated the committee likely would recommend that the men stay in uniform unless they have had professional or skilled labor training in the fields of engineering, public utilities or building trades whereby a new London and new England may arise.

With these reconstruction specialists having priority, it was said the committee probably would advise that the Government retain the others in the fighting services until trade fully revived and jobs were available.

Superbombers for U. S. Navy

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—Construction of a new type of dive bomber with a probable top speed of at least 350 miles an hour and designed to carry a bomb load twice as large as that borne by similar planes abroad was announced today by a leading American aircraft company.

It will be manufactured in quantity at the new Curtiss-Wright factory being built at Columbus, Ohio. At capacity the factory will employ 12,000 workmen.

Burdette S. Wright, Vice-President of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, said the plane was designed to meet Navy requirements for:

Twice as many heavy bombs as any existing dive bomber; a range twice that of present models; twice the gunfire of any other single-engine Navy plane, and a maximum speed of 100 miles an hour faster than current types. The speed requirement would indicate a maximum performance of at least 350 miles an hour.

That part of the announcement pertaining to bomb loads would indicate a capacity of at least 2,200 pounds of explosives. Current "production" dive bombers of the Navy carry 1,000 pounds of bombs, and the German Stukas carry from 550 to 1,100 pounds, depending on the distance to the "target" and the nature of the objective.

The new plane, fitted with a 1,700 horsepower Wright "Cyclone" engine, is considerably larger and heavier than any known types in the service of England, Italy, or Germany. It carries its bomb load inside the fuselage, reducing "drag" and boosting speed. Stukas carry 850 horsepower engines.

Soviet Booms Chicken Business

MOSCOW, March 14 (AP)—Soviet authorities decreed today a new system for obligatory supplying of eggs from farms to the State. The object is to stimulate poultry breeding.

The decree provides that farms must deliver at state prices three to 15 eggs yearly for each hectare (2.471 acres) of land, depending upon the fertility of the region. Such deliveries previously have been based upon the number of chickens owned instead of upon the size of the farm.

A similar rule already has been applied to meat in order to stimulate cattle-breeding.

Commons Is Told Citrine Talk Violated Standing Censorship

LONDON, March 14 (AP)—The House of Commons was told yesterday by the Government that a planned radio address by trade union leader Sir Walter Citrine, who has criticized American defense effort, was censored because it violated "standing censorship instructions which prohibit mention of a particular subject in the interests of national security."

Sir Walter said last week that he had refused to make a radiocast to America after the censor had deleted part of his script.

(On a tour of the United States, Sir Walter declared last Dec. 18, in Cleveland, Ohio, that German military resources "far transcended any Britain could command." After returning to England, however, he said American and British production should surpass Germany's by September. He added that American industry was hampered by rivalry between the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor and that American workers were not properly trained.)

MOSCOW, March 14 (AP)—The award of 48 Stalin prizes aggregating 3,300,000 rubles for outstanding achievements by Soviet Russian research workers was announced today by the Council of People's Commissars.

The awards were first prizes of 100,000 rubles each and second prizes of 50,000 rubles.

[There is no free market for the ruble and its purchasing power cannot be determined.]

Tass, official Russian news agency, said the recipients ranged from A. N. Bach, Dean of Russian natural scientists, to T. D. Lysenko, President of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Science.

First prizes of 100,000 rubles for research in biological science went to V. P. Komarov, President of the Russian Academy of Sciences, and to Prof. L. A. Orbeli of the Pavlov Physiological Institute.

Peter L. Kapitsa, known for his research with helium, was another who won a first prize.

Mr. Lysenko, whose reports on plant genetics are virtual textbooks in Soviet farm laboratories, was awarded his prize for a study of plant heredity. Mr. Bach, a production chemist, won for work in his field of oxydization prevention.

Among other first prize-winners, best-known were A. Bogomolets, researcher into longevity and President of the Academy of Science of the Ukrainian Republic, and N. N. Burdenko, head of the Central Neurosurgical Institute. Burdenko pioneered in field hospital brain surgery during the World War.

British Engineer Gets Honor Degree

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England — In recognition of his services to engineering, including the invention of the precision chain, Mr. Hans Renold has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from Manchester University. Born at Aarau, Switzerland, in 1852, Mr. Renold became a naturalized British subject 29 years later.

He started in business at Salford near here, with one man and a boy in 1879; today he is a director of the Renold and Coventry Chain Co., Ltd., said to be the largest chain manufacturers in the world. His bush roller chain was one of the inventions which revolutionized the cycle industry.

Forty-four years ago he introduced a 48-hour week in his works, and he was the first manufacturer in Manchester to use electricity for power purposes. In 1917 he was appointed a City Magistrate.

Indianapolis Orchestra Renews Sevitzky's Contract

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 14 (AP)—The contract of Fabien Sevitzky, Conductor and Musical Director of the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra, has been renewed by the Board of Directors for the fifth year.

Mr. Sevitzky also conducts the Philadelphia String Sinfonietta and formerly conducted the Boston People's Orchestra. His salary was not announced.

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Cobblestone and Quorn

Washington Sideglances

Wanted: Page turners for Senate appropriation bills—Nice men, says Mayor La Guardia, aren't ambiguous—The President's views on the Vice-Presidency—St. Lawrence frozen—but not Mr. Roosevelt.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Easy Go: One afternoon this week, the Senate voted for expenditures of $3,000,000,000 to be made under the fourth supplemental defense appropriations and the independent offices bill. Said one new Senator when asked the total: "Don't ask me. I couldn't turn the pages fast enough."

And/Or: Like certain other officials Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, of New York, has a passionate dislike of the ambiguous "and/or" expression.

Reading a proposed draft of a bill before a House Committee he stopped long enough to vigorously cross out an "and/or" someone had inserted.

"Nice men," he commented, "don't do that."

President's Understudy: Anyone who wants an article on "Henry Wallace Views The Vice-Presidency" is referred by his secretary to a 1920 issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

In it a Vice-Presidential candidate wrote his suggestions for enlarging the importance of America's No. 2 political office.

The author, who never had a chance to personally fulfill those dreams, was Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Never Too Serious: Nothwithstanding the fact that only 10 minutes before he had just signed the Lend-Lease bill that made him "the most powerful man in the world" and had his hair combed for the occasion, President Roosevelt was still able to joke at his press conference.

A reporter asked for developments on the St. Lawrence Waterway.

The President retorted it was all frozen up.

U. S. Civilian Fliers Start Good-Will Tour of Americas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Representing the Inter-American Escadrille, an organization of private fliers, the latest good-will mission to Central and South America from the United States took off from Miami's 36th Street Airport the other day.

Heading the group was Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, who served four years in Cuba and elsewhere in Latin America, acquiring a wide knowledge and understanding of problems of that area. Also in the good-will party which will make the 30,000-mile tour in a twin- engine amphibian plane, are Walter B. Howe, Alfredo de los Rios, Chilian-born New York newspaper man who originated the idea, and Luis O. Medina, formerly of Bogota, Colombia.

The mission expects to organize at least one escadrille of private pilots in each of the countries visited and lay the foundation for easier and freer air travel throughout North and South America. Miami, being an important air terminal and the home of the annual All-American Air Maneuvers held each January, will benefit by this movement, General McCoy declared.

The General believes military problems facing the Americas place the 21 Republics in a common position primarily concerned with defense of their freedom.

"Reports from the Dies Committee that Nazis in Latin America are ready to launch an insurrection conform with the German military plan as displayed in Europe," said the General. "But the Americas will fight to retain their independence and against any foreign domination. Of this I have no doubt."

Travel arrangements and accommodations will be arranged in each country by the escadrilles formed, it is expected. Air touring will be facilitated through organizations' contacts with customs and immigration authorities in the various nations.

The good-will flight is sponsored and financed by Nelson A. Rockefeller, United States co-ordinator of Cultural Relations between the Americas, and the plane used is owned by Laurence Rockefeller.

Pep—You Buy It by the Loaf

NEWS ITEM— THE NATION'S BAKERS WERE GIVEN A "GO-AHEAD" ON PLANS TO MARKET 'PEP' ENRICHED BREAD.
I THOUGHT HE WAS THE LAZIEST MAN IN TOWN
HE WAS 'TIL HE ATE A LOAF OF THAT NEW 'PEP' BREAD BY MISTAKE
DONALD, DON'T FEED YOUR TURTLES ANY MORE OF THAT 'PEP' BREAD — THEY'RE CHASING THE ASH MAN AGAIN THIS MORNING
SWISH
BOY! LOOK AT THAT SANDWICH JUMP AROUND
MADE WITH THAT NEW 'PEP' BREAD, MISTER
HERE'S THE GROCERY LIST, ROGER, BUT BE SURE NOT TO GET ANY MORE OF THAT 'PEP' BREAD — YOUR FATHER'S OUTSIDE BEATING ALL THE NAP OFF THE RUGS
L.F. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

Hague Faces Fight to End N. J. 'Boss' Rule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 14—Faced with what they regard as the strongest campaign ever waged to retire Mayor Frank Hague, undisputed Democratic leader of New Jersey and a candidate for re-election to his seventh term in May, partisans of the Mayor and his Board of Commissioners are out today to get 100,000 names to

The preprimary activity got its impetus at Democratic rallies here yesterday at which Frank Eggers, the Mayor's nephew and Secretary, said that "before the opposition gets started, we want to show them their cause is hopeless."

Fewer than a thousand signatures are required for nomination, but Mr. Eggers told Party workers, whom he gave just two weeks to return the petitions, that this year's aim was to discourage those who do not accept their organization responsibilities.

"Those who do not do their work must answer for it," he said. "Those who do their share will receive credit for it."

Foes Out in Force

The doorbell-ringing roundup to energize Democratic rank-and-file backing of the Mayor comes at a time when the anti-Hague element in Hudson County, long Mr. Hague's private political preserve, are out in force. This opposition, according to some quarters that should be informed, has the tacit approval not only of the State Administration of Gov. Charles Edison, whom Mr. Hague helped to elect, but even of the Administration in Washington.

In this connection, it was recalled that strong representations had been made to President Roosevelt to cause Mr. Hague's retirement from the Democratic National Committee, which, if brought about, would be a big step toward the political oblivion to which enemies of the Jersey City Mayor would consign him.

The fight against Mr. Hague is years old—his mayoralty has been 24 years long—and his friends and political associates unhesitatingly declared that the present move would go the way of other anti-Hague campaigns, once the Hudson County vote machine gets under way.

This time, however, the revolt appears to have more solid backing than ever before, being no longer confined chiefly to Republicans, but having strong reinforcement from Democratic ranks. Thus to the Essex County good-government forces, long headed by the Rev. Dr. Lester H. Clee, have been recruited a body of voters in opposition to the old boss-rule system formidable enough to send Hague men intensively on their political rounds.

100,000 for "the Boss"

That the petitions will be closely scrutinized for "tombstone" entries goes without saying, but it appears unlikely that a county that turned in 211,510 Roosevelt votes last November and 223,390 in 1936 will not be able to muster 100,000 for "the boss."

Mr. Hague, who is a wealthy man, has passed most of this winter in Florida sunshine, whence reports have come that he might resign after serving part of his seventh term, passing on the mayoral raiment to his nephew. No authentication of this has been had and, meanwhile, the Mayor is a candidate for re-election. The only outward sign thus far that new times are due has been had in new Edison appointments which have indicated a waning power of the Hudson County organization in such decisions.

Tank Building Found Speeding

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 14 (AP)—Engineers who attended a smash-bottlenecks armament meeting here carried away the distinct impression today that the government's tank manufacture program presently is ahead of schedule.

Military and industrial men familiar with production of the mechanized fighting monsters gave this general picture at the American Society of Mechanical Engineers' Army-Navy meeting:

Light tanks (12½ tons)—expected to roll from American Car and Foundry Co.'s Berwick (Pa.) ordnance plant at 15 a day by midsummer, with present production around five a day.

Medium tanks (27 tons) — the first four or five expected off production lines at two locomotive plants next month, well ahead of schedule, with Chrysler's Detroit tank plant expected to reach production basis by October or November.

Heavy tanks (58 tons) — still strictly in the laboratory stage, with a pilot model expected to be completed for summer tests at the army's Aberdeen (Md.) proving grounds, with tooling up to begin after approval.

One competent source emphasized that although the medium tanks which will come from a half-dozen odd plants were starting ahead of schedule, they might lag if makers found it necessary to divert some of their equipment to also-essential locomotives.

German tanks said to be as heavy as 70-80 tons took the lead in smashing through French forces last year, requiring the French to use "75's against them because normal anti-tank guns of lesser caliber were ineffective.

To stress what he termed the quality of present United States tanks, one military expert declared he was certain nothing less than the three-inch guns would stop the Army's new 27-ton monsters.

Various other information came from the two-day meeting.

Robert L. Mehornay, chief of the Government's defense contract service, disclosed, for instance, that United States armament spending would jump from the present $12,500,000,000 to a total of $30,000,000,000—an increase of $17,500,000,000—all within the next 9½ months.

Boys' Clubs at Kansas City Solving Problem of Juvenile Delinquency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A boys' club program sponsored by the Kansas City Police Department has, in slightly more than a year, achieved remarkable results in reducing juvenile delinquency in the poorer districts of the city. The reduction in the three areas now served amounts to 70 per cent.

L. B. Reed started the movement in the fall of 1939, a few months after he had left the Federal Bureau of Investigation to become chief of a police department just wrested by Lloyd C. Stark, then governor, from the control of the Pendergast political organization. The first club was formed with 125 charter members in the Italian community in the city's North Side. Today there are three clubs with 1,400 members, and two more groups are planned.

Without funds which might be applied to such work, the police have looked to businessmen, property owners, and civic organizations interested in the districts affected to supply meeting places and equipment. The Police Department provides supervision through its juvenile unit, and the WPA furnishes instructors and directors for the various activities. The program is managed by Edward Waddle, supervisor of the juvenile unit, assisted by Mrs. Colleen Davis, who formerly handled similar work in Washington, D. C.

Each of the clubs has a reading room, a craft room, and facilities for athletics. The boys are giving training and encouragement to follow any line in which they are interested. Tools and materials are provided for various kinds of handiwork. Two of the clubs are housed in disused shop buildings; the third in the basement of a structure formerly used as a church.

The results have been little short of spectacular, in turning the boys' leisure-time activities from destructive to constructive directions. Businessmen in the districts affected have expressed their appreciation in the form of continued support. They recognize that the clubs are filling a definite need, being so placed that they reach areas not served adequately by other social agencies, and appealing especially to boys formerly known as "tough," who had rejected other appeals. To these boys, the clubs not only offer worthwhile activity, but introduce the policeman in the new status of a friend, and not an enemy.

Gifts Swell Tax Receipts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 14—Outright gifts of taxpayers to the national defense fund, in addition to heavy income tax payments, have put 1941 returns far ahead of those up to the same time last year, Internal Revenue officials attached to the three collection offices in Manhattan and the Bronx announced today. The Third District office reported a dozen gifts to the fund, four of them of $25 each and the Bronx office disclosed 100 or more defense fund contributions ranging from $2 to $10.

"In my seven years experience, I have never seen the taxpayers so cheerful and co-operative," Joseph T. Higgins, Collector of Internal Revenue for the district, said.

Tomorrow is the last filing day and all the collection offices will be open from 9 o'clock in the morning to midnight. A preliminary estimate set payments this year at about 30 per cent above last year.

Michigan House Keeps Old Chairs

By the Associated Press

Lansing, Mich., March 14

The question of buying $6,000 worth of new chairs for Michigan's House of Representatives chamber drew this statement from Representative Henry J. P. Graebner, Republican, Saginaw, Mich.:

"I electioneered for this seat. If I don't want to sit in it, there are plenty of other fellows who do."

A proposal to appropriate the $6,000 was defeated.

'Good Old Salvation Army'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 14—Praise for the work of the Salvation Army was given yesterday by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia in an appeal to the public to aid the army's 1941 drive to help the needy. The Mayor spoke at the Bankers' Club on the occasion of the first report luncheon of the civilian mobilization for the army. The campaign, begun on March 3, has raised $11,481 of the $375,000 set for the year's goal, it was announced.

"The good old Salvation Army," the Mayor said, "gives assistance first and prays afterward. It's a good formula and couldn't be improved upon. If help is given, it should be given promptly and in a spirit of kindliness. That's the Salvation Army. That's why I can so sincerely indorse its 1941 campaign and call upon the people of the City of New York to respond to it.

"The Salvation Army has made no effort to streamline or modernize its approach to the individual needing aid. Its business management has kept abreast of the times, but it has adhered to the old-fashioned, natural way of extending a helping hand.

"Some people believe there must be a scientific approach. They are willing to help but they require a survey, an analysis, and a final report before they swing into action."

Commissioner Alexander M. Damon, Eastern Territorial Commander of the army, described its work among the needy and unemployed and revealed that the army has found 200 jobs for women since March 1.

Tighter Control Asked For Irish Frontier

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, March 14 (AP)—A Belfast member of the Northern Ireland House of Commons asserted yesterday that thousands of persons have been crossing the Eire border without being asked to show identification papers.

The member, Thomas Henderson, said this permitted leaks of vital information from Northern Ireland and he suggested "strong action to end this extraordinary state of affairs."

Northern Ireland, as opposed to independent Eire, or Ireland, is part of the British United Kingdom.

No Edison Strike—Mine Contract Sought

By the Associated Press

The threat of a strike at seven New Jersey and Pennsylvania plants of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., was cleared away today by union acceptance of a new contract.

Meanwhile sub-committees of bituminous coal operators and Congress of Industrial Organizations United Mine Workers, meeting at New York, attempted to find common ground for negotiation of a contract to replace one which expires March 31.

The Edison agreement calls for a wage increase and a modified preferential shop. Niel Brant, international representative of the C. I. O.-United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, estimated it would increase the annual wages of 2,000 workers by about $255,000.

The Edison company operates six plants in the Newark area, and one at Hellertown, Pa. The company makes electrical equipment and has about $200,000 worth of defense orders.

In Washington the Labor Department announced that its conciliation service last month settled 266 strikes, threatened strikes, lockouts and other labor controversies, involving a total of 157,000 workers.

Commenting on this report, Secretary Perkins termed jurisdictional disputes a "difficult problem."

"These," she said, "penalize the public and employers and are difficult of adjustment because they do not involve questions of wages, hours or working conditions. Certainly there is no place for them in industries engaged in defense work."

In Detroit—Plans were being speeded for a hearing on the C. I. O.-United Automobile Workers' petition for a collective bargaining election at two Ford Motor Company plants, following conflicting reports of a labor disturbance at the Ford rolling mills and open hearth department yesterday. Tentative plans call for a hearing on the petition March 24. It would involve some 95,000 workers at Ford's Highland Park and Rouge plants.

A. C. I. O.-U. A. W. spokesman declared about 3,000 employees stopped work briefly yesterday demanding reinstatement of eight union men "fired for union activity." He said they were rehired and work then was resumed. But Harry Bennett, Ford personnel chief, denied that work had been halted, said there only had been "a little excitement for a few minutes until I got there."

Strikes continued to spot industrial New Jersey despite settlement of the Edison controversy. Three thousand workers remained out at the Aluminum Company of America plant at Edgewater; so did 1,500 at the General Instruments Corporation plant at Elizabeth and 2,000 at the Cornell Dubilier plant in South Plainfield.

In Birmingham, Ala.—Signing of a new contract with American Federation of Labor structural steel workers last night ended the threat of a strike at two plants of the Ingalls Iron Works Company, now fabricating plates for $100,000,000 worth of defense shipbuilding. The new agreement gave wage increases to the firm's 650 Birmingham employees. However, a shipbuilding subsidiary at Pascagoula, Miss., remained hampered by a strike of 150 A. F. of L. riggers and erectors.

Other labor developments in the South saw the settlement of a dispute at a toluol plant being built at Baytown, Texas, and the beginning of a strike of 100 carpenters at a Navy defense project at Key West, Fla.

Spokesmen for the 143 building craftsmen at Baytown indicated the dispute involved wages, but details of the settlement were not made public. The Key West carpenters asked higher pay, also. An A. F. of L. official declared the men acted as individuals in leaving the job.

In Oakland, Calif., last night C. I. O. union auto workers authorized a strike vote Saturday against General Motors plants in Eastbay.

Frank Slaby, C. I. O. local official, said the vote would be taken unless an agreement was reached with the management of the Fisher Body factory by that time.

In South Orange, N. J.—Thirty employees began a 24-hour work stoppage at the Billings S. Fuess Company plant today in protest against what a C. I. O. field representative termed the firm's refusal to guarantee married women's jobs.

Columbia Parley Studies Scholastic Press Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 13—Columbia Scholastic Press Association met here today with more than 3,000 delegates from 30 States and representatives of 1,105 school publications in attendance. Men prominent in the newspaper world and other fields will address the convention, which will continue through Saturday.

Among these are Frederick T. Birchall of the New York Times, and members of the staffs of the New York Herald Tribune, the Sun, the Post, the newspaper PM, the International News Service, the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Science Observer, and Boys' Life.

Outstanding speakers from the outside field who will address the young journalists include Hjalmar J. Procope, Minister from Finland to the United States, who will speak on "A Free Press in a Free World" at the annual luncheon of the Association at the Commodore Hotel on Saturday.

Peter C. Rhodes, one-time correspondent of the United Press, and Frank R. Kelley, former London correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, will be other speakers.

The mechanical aspects of news handling in a modern world will be taken up at various sessions of the convention. A demonstration of technical reporting by Watson Davis, Director of Science Service, and members of the faculty of the Columbia University School of Engineering will be given in the McMillin Theater tomorrow afternoon.

The waning of the gossip columnist and the "tremendous surge" of patriotic material now appearing in school publications was reported by Joseph M. Murphy, Director of the Columbia Scholastic Press Association, on the eve of the conference, the seventeenth annual event of its kind. Patriotically inclined editors of the younger generation are devoting more space to editorials urging national defense, loyalty to American ideals and a more insistent practice of democratic procedures. The influence of these sentiments, he held, is felt by some 1,000,000 readers.

Gossip reporting, with its emphasis on romantic affiliations among students, has suffered an eclipse, Mr. Murphy said. He attributed this change to a growing realization that news of this type is often embarrassing to those about whom it is written and is in violation of the ethics of good journalism. An increased interest in fashion dominates the "column" field today, he added.

The convention opened today with a general meeting in McMillin Theater at which Dean Herbert E. Hawkes of Columbia College welcomed the student editors. Mr. Birchall was the chief speaker, his talk being on the place of the editorial in modern journalism and its influence. Sectional meetings followed at which discussions on "Make-up and Typography," "Fundamentals of Good Magazine Editing," and "Coins as a Newspaper Feature" were heard.

Other topics which attracted the young sponsors of student newspapers to listen in on special groups today included "Building up Circulation for Your Publication," "Make Your Advertisers Glad They Spent Their Money," and "Publicity for Your School."

Tomorrow's program starts with a general session, at which a speech by Alexander Uhl, Editor of Foreign News for the newspaper P M, will be the feature. A special typography clinic will be conducted by King Rogers, typographical expert of the New York Herald Tribune at Casa Italiana, at which there will be an exhibit of magazines entered in the annual contests of the Association. Following this, the students will again break up into groups to consider questions such as "A Fashion Column for Your Newspaper," and "Student Journalism as Preparation"—this under the leadership of Jacob Jacowitz, school editor of the Sun.

At the closing luncheon on Saturday, six gold keys will be presented to advisers who have made outstanding contributions to the scholastic press during the past year. There will be special awards to representatives of publications which printed the best stories, articles, poems, fashion columns and had the best typographical appearance in this year's contests.

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FOURTH ANNUAL COMPETITION FOR THE BEST FATHER'S DAY PROMOTION CAMPAIGN
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WILL PAY
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for the campaign of 5 advertisements judged most suitable for use by The Sun to promote Father's Day, Sunday, June 15, 1941. Entrants should read the rules and instructions carefully.

RULES AND INSTRUCTIONS:
1 PURPOSE. The competition is to obtain the campaign of advertisements best suited for use by The New York Sun and newspapers throughout the United States to promote Father's Day.
2 COPY THEME. The campaign should dramatize the human qualities and other outstanding characteristics of the average American father and promote Father's Day as an occasion for remembrance.
3 ENTRANTS. The competition is open to any citizen of the United States, excepting employees of The Sun or of other publications or advertising media.
4 FORM OF ENTRY. All entries must be submitted in the form of copy and finished layouts.
5 SPECIFICATIONS. Copy and layouts must be supplied for five (5) advertisements, each to be 200 agate lines in depth (about 14½ inches) and 5 standard newspaper columns wide (about 10 inches).
6 LIMIT. Individual contestants or collaborating contestants will be limited to one (1) entry of 5 advertisements.
7 IDENTIFICATION. Entrant's name or business connection positively must not appear anywhere on material submitted but should be clipped to it for key number. Entries will be submitted to the judges anonymously.
8 DEADLINE. All entries must be delivered to The Sun Promotion Department (Room 314), 280 Broadway, New York City, by 5 P. M., on Thursday, April 24, 1941.
9 PRIZE. One award of $500.00 will be made for the Father's Day campaign selected by the judges. There will also be three certificates of honorable mention. Winning campaign becomes the property of The Sun.
10 JUDGES. The award committee will include people prominent in the fields of retailing, manufacturing and advertising.
DEADLINE FOR ENTRIES IS APRIL 24

Californiana

Wide World

Evolution of a Super Grapefruit

Eleanore Brawley of La Jolla, Calif., compares an ordinary grapefruit with the new variety developed by Horace Rhoads, an amateur horticulturist. The super type measures 26¾ inches in circumference and weighs five pounds, nine ounces. Mr. Rhoads developed many odd strains of citrus fruits before the evolution of the colossus.

Problem of the Philippines: Economic Dependence on U. S.

By Walter Robb
Editor of Manila Chamber of Commerce Journal
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA—The Philippines' present situation exposes a common inadequacy of the tropics. They are poor. Tropical countries, including the Philippines, are superabundantly endowed with natural wealth, but their economies are lamentably archaic and their peoples are bound in mass poverty.

With defeat of Fascism and the Axis powers in Europe delayed, and France walking humble bypaths back toward Bourbonism (Marshal Phillipe Pétain reinvoking the rule of the nobles), the Philippines behold the possibility of Japan, the Axis power of the Far East, attempting their invasion.

Poor of pocket, the Philippines of themselves can effect no vigorous response to this danger; they appeal to the United States and not only hope for American arms, equipment and munitions for their soldiers, but also for more permanent American naval strength here, as well as army forces.

In what seems an impending crisis, they open their arms to America and plead for aid. They are poor, they can do nothing less. Yet in their own behalf and that of America as sovereign of their archipelago, they are willing to do all that poor men ever can do in warding off foreign enemies and putting down domestic treachery.

Economic Puzzle

It is an economic conundrum, however, why such a rich country as the Philippines should domicile such abject widespread poverty. The economic question is, why should not Filipinos, in the large and rich Philippines, with world-wide duty-free markets for export surpluses, be rich? Why should not their public treasury be equal to recurrent emergencies?

Contrast with New Zealand presents itself, New Zealand being situated in this part of the Pacific also.

Filipinos number 16,000,000, New Zealanders about 1,500,000. Filipinos can hardly meet a budget of $45,000,000 a year; they cannot school half their children. In contrast, New Zealand blithely doubled her budget this year, raising it to about £93,000,000; and to grave sociological problems, New Zealand has contributed some notable solutions, while twice helping England, in crucial wars of defense, with troops and money.

Philippine aid to America, should it be necessary, would be practically limited to troops. (This is significant, of course: hundreds of thousands of Filipino volunteers are a potential of American military power wheever America may have to wage war, not merely in the Far East, or elsewhere in the Pacific littoral. Filipinos have the will to defend democracy, they merely lack the means).

Agricultural Countries

A comparison is that the Philippines and New Zealand are both agricultural countries dependent on overseas markets for large quantities of surplus products. A contrast is that bond credit costs New Zealand 6 per cent in London, and costs the Philippines but 4 per cent in New York.

Contrasts between Philippine resourcefulness and New Zealand's extend to Australia, who, with half the population of the Philippines, sends England much aid and manages some material naval defense of her own.

Netherlands Indies is not a comparison. It does provide large public revenue, but it is administered as a vast plantation and not at all as a government. It is rich, and in the tropics, and its populace, however much is taken out of its toil as public revenue and private gain, is, like that of the Philippines where the people manage their own affairs, niggardly poor.

You may say that American freedom in the Philippines has done nothing toward augmenting per capita wealth, just as you may observe that the Dutch system in Java has failed in the same way. Politics, therefore, does not explain the enigma. Neither does religion. The Christian Filipinos are about as poor of purse as the Javanese Mohammedans.

Census Offers Insight

Light does come from another source. This is the census President Quezon has had effected under expert direction by Ray Hurley, from the Census Bureau in Washington. This shows why the rich tropics are the homes of poor people, among whom only a very few are rich. Two basic reasons are exposed that together debase society in a temperate climate as readily as they do in the tropics. One is, unstable tenureship of the land; and the other is, usury.

These twin faults make a Balkan state the seat of peasant misery, for example, as easily as they do the Philippines. Thus they confound theories that poverty in the tropics may be charged to the climate.

The tropics are not very warm to tropical peoples. The Philippines are not warm, to Filipinos; the whole 24 hours of a day are never warm; and days are long, and a strong half-day of work in the open is readily done by 10 o'clock of the morning, and rounded out with another after 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

It is true that visitors ride along tropical roads through villages at midday, and find men idle, or even asleep in their cottages; but if the ride is long and the return to town after 4 o'clock of the afternoon, the universal scene is one of great activity.

Rational Management

Filipino peasants exert their energy in that part of the day during which it enables them to do the most work; and this, instead of being laziness, is common sense.

But Filipinos work for surers, and under unstable tenureship in the soil. Thus, they never can be rich (meaning well-to-do, as farmers), and thus their public treasury can never meet unusual emergencies.

A good example is the home Province of Speaker Jose Yulo, of the Philippine Assembly, at the moment visiting Washington on errands of special importance to President Quezon. His home Province is Occidental Negros, where the chief crop for the past century has been sugar-cane.

The Province grows about 55 to 60 per cent of the Philippine sugar crop, sold duty-free in the United States. Always this Negros sugar has the benefit of the American duty on foreign sugars. It is also made in the best of mills, while the fertility of the fields is unexceptionable. But social conditions in Negros are wretched, 10 per cent of the families own all the cultivated land; 90 per cent of Negros's families, all of them good peasants and potentially hard workers, are disinherited of the land.

Leadership Unimportant

Leadership in the Province makes no difference, relative to these facts; for leadership merely passes round among the landowners.

Negro wages are not above 30 cents a day, on the farms. The mass of Negro citizens, the poor earning these wages, has no more access to banks than if such institutions had never been known to man. Yet this mass must have credit, for little sums, and the usurer, who is a landowner, or the wife of a landowner, supplies it.

Peasant families on the farms are there only from year to year, or crop to crop; if they had fixed tenureship in the acres they till, hundreds of millions of pesos, in these tangible equities, would be added to the potential wealth of the Province.

But that, of course, is not going far enough. If a peasant knew he was secure on his land for 20 years, he would make it yield three times what it does now: he would soon replace his hut with a house, and he would school his children.

These truths about agrarian economies were cited by Pope Leo XIII 40 years ago, in his encyclical on labor: Rerum Novarum. Pope Leo pilloried the true sources of poverty in agrarian lands, usury and insecure tenureship in the soil. The Quezon census of the Philippines confirms this infallibly.

Anti Nazi and Fascist Law Meets With Approval in Peru

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—Acting in accord with Pan American policy, the Peruvian Senate has approved a Security Law which prohibits the advocacy of governing systems contrary to the national regime which professes liberty and democracy.

Operation of parliamentary machinery to secure dispatch of the law met with popular approval and was accepted as an earnest of President Prado's intention to keep in step with his American neighbors despite the fact that Peru, like Brazil, has its own special brand of democracy, verging on authoritarian rule.

Although this country does not conform, completely, to North and some South American democratic codes, there is no mistaking the widespread sympathy for the Allied cause. The project just set in legislative motion leaves no doubt that it is directed against Nazi and Fascist organizations.

Loopholes Avoided

Both the legislative and executive powers have acted in accordance with popular inclinations. The Security Law was carefully drafted to avoid loopholes. The maneuvers of refugee German merchantmen in Callao port were exposed and the German air line, Lufthansa, suffered for its violation of Peruvian regulations.

Chamber and Senate condemned "piratical acts" by Lufthansa machines in Peruvian skies. The specific complaint was that one machine, the Aconcagua, used the Ecuadorean flag and Peruvian signs, when crossing national territory by the frontier. The Executive was asked to suspend German air operations and a diplomatic battle is now in progress to prevent this ban.

Events in Peru are in line with revived warnings in other parts of South America against Nazi organizations. In Argentina it has been found there was no exaggeration of the situation in Misiones, where German-Argentinians form a high proportion of the residents.

The newspaper La Prensa of Buenos Aires, whose special correspondent investigated and confirmed previous reports, issued an editorial warning of the "true peril." This, in its opinion, is the education of the children as Germans and not as Argentines. One patriotic schoolmaster found it necessary to put this plate above his school-door, to guide the children: "Those born in Argentina are Argentinians."

"Moral Invasion"

In Bolivia, according to the newspaper La Razon, the Nazi enthusiasts have become more active and receive their campaign instructions, among other places, from Nazi groups in the United States. Regret is expressed at the facility with which the "moral invasion" of the country proceeds.

In Ecuador, since the assault and wrecking of the German Transocean offices in Quito, there has been a demand for the withdrawal of this news agency from the country. Commenting on the incident and the "fantastic version" of the agency which attributed the attack to distinguished members of a "sixth column," the newspaper El Universo stated:

"The Government would do well to act energetically and force the retirement of this German publicity office or, at least, nationalize it. It is absurd, considering the present continental attitude toward totalitarianism, to allow an agency of anti-American propaganda to continue to operate."

Apples, Kept Fresh by 'Sleep,' Due to Awaken Like New in May

ITHACA, N. Y., March 14—Apples from last year's crop, kept by a new process so they remain as fresh as when picked, are coming on the market in May and June.

This will be the first commercial test of "sleeping" fruit. The apples are now in a state which literally simulates the deepest sleep.

They have been stored since last summer by four storages in New York State, and also at Cornell University, where this new process has been under development for four years by Dr. R. M. Smock, assistant professor of pomology.

The fruit was placed last fall in cool rooms, 40 degrees instead of the ordinary 32 degrees cold storage temperature. The rooms were tightly sealed and the oxygen of their air reduced to two per cent instead of the normal 20 per cent. At the same time the carbon dioxide was raised to five per cent, this gas coming from the fruit.

The effect is to literally slow down the apples' rate of living, so that they last for many months without detectable change, even in flavor.

At two years, however, there is a difference in flavor. It is slight, might escape notice sometimes, but it is sufficient so that no commercial plans now are under way to keep apples fresh for more than one season.

These sleeping apples have another quality which breaks all records. After coming from the sleeping storage room, they will keep fresh in the home for three or four weeks. Usually apples at home keep well for only four or five days. These apples remain fresh because they are very slow in awakening.

Last year Professor Smock had 3,000 bushels of the sleeping McIntoshes in his experimental storage at the Cornell Agricultural College. In the spring, after McIntoshes had vanished from the market, he offered some of these to New York buyers.

These men were skeptical. They admitted the samples were apparently fresh apples. But they would not believe the fruit could keep long enough to be marketed. They bought a few sample lots at moderate prices.

In a few weeks Dr. Smock received a telegram from one buyer asking for all the McIntoshes.

"Name your own price," said this telegram.

The Cornell supply was sold finally for a figure which was double that year's average McIntosh prices.

This year the four apple dealers and Cornell have stored about 30,000 bushels for the straight commercial test. One of the New York City dealers experimented privately.

As figured at Cornell, the sleeping storage costs about eight cents a bushel more than present commercial storage methods.

Dr. Smock has tested the theory on various fruits. It does not work for all. Learning why not, and whether something else may be substituted to get the same results, is likely to be one of the next important steps in agriculture, if the commercial tests of the Cornell apples succeed.

'Chute-Jumping Record Made by Argentinian

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, March 14 (AP)—Tomas Picasso spent yesterday jumping out of an airplane—39 times.

He said it was a world's record for consecutive parachute leaps, surpassing the 38 jumps made by a George Walsh in the United States. (The Federation Aeronautique Internationale does not, however, recognize such a record.)

Señor Picasso, a veteran civil flier, began jumping from a small monoplane at 7:40 o'clock in the morning and quit at 5:55 in the afternoon, when supervisors grounded him. The 'chute had to have tears sewn up after the eleventh and fourteenth jumps.

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Koussevitzky and Walter to Be Exchange 'Guests'—New Films

Boston Conductor to Lead Philharmonic for Two Weeks

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky will be guest conductor of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Society for two weeks next January. During the same period Bruno Walter will direct the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Dr. Koussevitzky is one of eight conductors thus to be honored by the Philharmonic-Symphony in connection with the celebration of its 100th anniversary. This will be the first time he has ever conducted an orchestra other than the Boston Symphony in the United States. His term in New York will coincide with his annual midwinter vacation.

The one hundredth season will open Thursday evening, Oct. 9, in Carnegie Hall. A list of soloists will be announced later.

* * *

Leopold Stokowski, famous for his long association with the Philadelphia Orchestra and for his more recent experimental work in motion pictures, will conduct the first fortnight of the season. Mr. Stokowski has appeared only once before with the Philharmonic-Symphony, in the autumn of 1940, when he and Arturo Toscanini interchanged posts for two weeks.

John Barbirolli, now in his fifth season with the Philharmonic-Symphony Society, will conduct the orchestra for eight weeks next year: two weeks in October and six in February and March.

Bruno Walter will return for four weeks. The first half of his period will be in October, the second half in April. Mr. Walter, while in New York, will again divide his time between his symphonic duties with the Philharmonic-Symphony and his operatic work at the Metropoliton.

* * *

Dimitri Mitropoulos and Artur Rodzinski have each been engaged for one month. The Greek conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony was introduced to Philharmonic-Symphony subscribers this winter and immediately won their interest and respect. Mr. Rodzinski, conductor of the Cleveland Orchestra for the past eight years, last directed the Philharmonic-Symphony during the winter season 1926-37—the same season he gave the spectacular performance of the Shostakovich opera, "Lady Macbeth of Mzensk," at the Metropolitan.

The list is completed by Eugene Goossens and Fritz Busch, each engaged for a fortnight. The English-born conductor, who has been musical director of the Cincinnati Symphony for 10 years, is also well known as a composer. He has never before conducted the Philharmonic but was guest conductor of the New York Symphony for six concerts in January, 1926, and a pair in February, 1928.

Fritz Busch also was a guest conductor in the old New York Symphony in 1927 and 1928. When Arturo Toscanini left the Philharmonic-Symphony, he suggested Mr. Busch as one of the conductors to follow him but contracts in Europe at that time prevented him from considering the offer. From 1922 until the advent of Hitler, Fritz Busch was head of the Dresden State Opera. Leaving Germany voluntarily in 1933, he has been dividing his time between opera and concert engagements in Buenos Aires, Glyndebourne, England, where he conducted the Mozart Festivals, and the Scandinavian countries. He is now in New York but returns to the Teatro Colon, Buenos Aires, very shortly.

The usual subscription concerts are announced by the Philharmonic-Symphony Society for 1941-42, all at Carnegie Hall; two series of 14 Thursday evening concerts; two series of 14 Friday afternoon concerts; two series of seven popular Saturday evening concerts; and two series of 14 Sunday afternoon concerts.

There will again be two series of Young People's Concerts under Rudolph Ganz; six Saturday morning concerts at Carnegie Hall and three Monday afternoon concerts at the Town Hall.

Present subscribers have until May 10 to renew their subscriptions for next year.

Meanwhile, new applications are being received and will be filled in the order of application. A detailed prospectus will be issued shortly. Until then, inquiries and orders may be addressed to the offices of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society, 113 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Stokowski Youth Orchestra Coming

Boston will be included in the spring tour of the All-American Youth Symphony Orchestra conducted by Leopold Stokowski.

The Boston concert is scheduled for Tuesday evening, May 20, in a hall and under auspices of a sponsoring committee to be announced.

Tyrone Power and Alla Nazimova
In the Twentieth Century-Fox production of "Blood and Sand" now in preparation.

'Come Live With Me'

M-G-M has turned to the sixteenth century and Christopher Marlowe for the title and several poetic lines of dialogue which ornament "Come Live With Me." Otherwise, the new film at the State and Orpheum is a modern and winsome comedy. In writing the screen play, Patterson McNutt has embellished Virginia Van Upp's original story with tenderness, romance, and bright comic fripperies.

"Come Live With Me" goes all the way back to the marriage of convenience for its plot device. Johnny Jones (Hedy Lamarr) a refugee from Austria, is told by an immigration officer that her only means of avoiding deportation is to marry an American citizen immediately. Johnny shows her good sense by marrying Bill Smith, a struggling author played by James Stewart.

Johnny pays Bill a weekly check of $17.80 for being her legal husband. She thinks herself in love with a married publisher who intends to divorce his wife and marry her. But Bill checkmates this move.

Though essentially in comic vein, the mood of the story undergoes frequent revolutions of emotion. Miss Lamarr looks decorative and melancholy. Mr. Stewart, who seems to improve steadily, turns in one of his better characterizations as Bill, a thoroughly engaging chap.

Verree Teasdale brings warmth and humor to the role of the publisher's wife. The publisher is played amiably with a shading of irony by Ian Hunter. Donald Meek rollicks through a brief but rich role as a tramp. Adeline De Walt Reynolds, who plays Bill's grandmother, possesses the proper serenity, beauty, and wisdom for such a role. Barton MacLane does well by the immigration official with tender feelings.

The companion feature is "The Land of Liberty," a composite of scenes from many films assembled to tell a story of a century and a half of American life.

* * *

'The Lady Eve'

Monckton Hoffe wrote the original story of "The Lady Eve," on the screen at the Metropolitan, and Preston Sturges has given it some expert cinema embellishments. Henry Fonda plays a herpetologist named Charles who falls in love with a professional gambler named Jean (Barbara Stanwyck) as he is en route from tropical climes conveying a snake. Charles finds out the truth about Jean before she can tell him, and he is cold to explanations.

Later Jean visits Charles' Connecticut home masquerading as the English lady of the title. And she dupes the herpetologist into falling in love with her all over again. They are married and on their honeymoon Jean confesses to past alliances which, though totally imaginary, drive him to leave her again. Jean has had her revenge but she is still in love with Charles.

"The Lady Eve" is sophisticated entertainment. And it will be found amusing only by those who relish broad satire.

As he has shown before, Mr. Sturges knows how to use all sorts of film potentials in telling his story—the dialogue between an ocean liner's siren and the whistle of a river boat, or the part that a roaring steam engine may take in a conversation, or the values of slapstick.

Both Mr. Fonda and Miss Stanwyck have helped him to make a hilarious bit of nonsense. Charles Coburn is a gambler with the air of a bank president, and Melville Cooper as a gentleman's gentleman tucks the right cards up the proper sleeves. A fellow schemer, Sir Alfred McGlennan Keith, is skillfully played by Eric Blore.

The second feature is "Murder Among Friends," a mixture of comedy and mystery. Cobina Wright, Jr., Marjorie Weaver, and John Hubbard are in the cast.

Tyrone Power to Play Romantic Spanish Role

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Hollywood, Calif.

Hollywood Letter

Hollywood isn't so disconnected with the past of the theater, or with its own history, as is sometimes imagined. Evocative scenes may be experienced on almost any set. Take, for example, one from "Blood and Sand" at Twentieth Century-Fox. Alla Nazimova is on the floor with a pail and a mop, Tyrone Power is standing over her. Rouben Mamoulian is directing.

One recalls Israel Zangwill's picture of Nazimova, Russian girl from the Moscow Art Theater, knocking on his door in London seeking work in the theater.

A few years later Nazimova was in Hollywood—the Hollywood of Valentino, who took the town by storm, became perhaps its most celebrated actor, and is still vividly remembered by everyone who knew him here.

* * *

Rouben Mamoulian told me that he had run off the Valentino version of "Blood and Sand," just a few days before.

"What was it like?" I asked.

"Well, like nearly all old films,—almost laughable," he said. "But one thing remained. Whatever it was that Valentino had, a curious power to make you believe what he was doing, remained. He would have been a great actor today."

This is the second picture Fox has made with Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell in romantic Spanish roles. The first was "Mark of Zorro." It is hoped that both these films may prove acceptable to South American as well as North American audiences.

The story is about a bullfighter, but it is so balanced that the studio hopes not to arouse the antagonism of those opposed to bull fighting, while still giving movie theaters a new and startling picture. The Blasco Ibañez novel, of course, is a tract against bull fighting, and the studio is following the story very closely. Still, like the gangster pictures which were often put out as tracts against gangsterism, it will doubtless show its share of the conditions the author may have been seeking to correct.

Mr. Mamoulian spent four weeks in Mexico City with the company of 300, filming scenes along the Plaza de Toros, where mobs of 30,000 gathered to watch and were filmed in turn. Cameramen photographed the regular Sunday afternoon "corridas" from every angle, and Armillita, one of the best known Mexican matadors, staged several scenes.

* * *

This is the first troupe a major studio has sent to Mexico in more than seven years, and marks a new era of friendliness between Hollywood producers and Mexican officials. Several other picture companies are planning "locations" there, and at least one picture, James Roosevelt's "Pot o' Gold," will be previewed there for the press.

Mr. Mamoulian, experimenting, as he does with nearly every picture he is connected with, is this time paying much attention to color. He has gone, he says, to Murillo, Goya, and Sorolla, for authentic effects, and for lighting his colors. Lavish costumes, Sevillian sets, and subdued color harmonies, it is hoped, will lift this picture beyond anything that has been done with these backgrounds or this type of material.

Orson Welles on Air Tonight; National Art Gallery Opening

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Orson Welles, absent from the air while busy with film chores, will be heard on the radio tonight.

Another network program turning on national defense is to make its debut.

The NBC Symphony concert will bring Hortense Monath, American pianist, to the air in a Mozart work. Sidney Foster, young American pianist, will be heard in a Beethoven concerto, and Guiomar Novaes, Brazilian pianist, recently returned to the United States, will be heard in a portion of a Brazilian concerto.

President Roosevelt and Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes are among those to be heard Monday at the formal opening of the National Art Gallery, given to the Nation by Andrew W. Mellon.

Tonight

Drama

John Beal and Gale Page of the screen to co-star in "Purple and Fine Linen;" CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Raymond Edward Johnson, radio actor, to play in repeat performances of Arch Oboler's "The Ugliest Man in the World"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Variety

Kate Smith to present Orson Welles in original story, "Aaron Burr," among features of her regular program; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Saturday

Premiere

"Jobs for Defense," to aid the Government drive to recruit and train workers for defense industries; William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman to be interviewed; CBS-WEEI, 12:45.

Talk features

Bob Emery's "Rainbow House" for children to inaugurate "Rainbow 'Cross the Sea," domestic and shortwave exchange program with interviews of refugee children; MBS-WAAB, 10:30 a. m.

Irving S. Cobb to be guest of Prof. John T. Frederick's "Of Men and Books" program; CBS-WEEI, 2:30.

CBS "Report to the Nation" to tell of new uses found for idle machinery in defense program; WEEI, 6.

NBC "Defense for America" to visit tank plants and describe gunfire tests on armor plate; NBC-Red-WNAC, 7.

Music

Gladys Swarthout to sing title role in Metropolitan Opera matinee of Bizet's "Carmen," with Charles Kullman as Don José, Licia Albanese as Micaela, and Leonard Warren as Escamillo; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Hortense Monath, pianist, to be soloist in the Mozart Concerto in C with the NBC Symphony Orchestra, George Szell, conducting; also Bruckner's Symphony No. 9 in D minor; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:35.

Variety

Preview bits and music from Harvard Hasty Pudding Club show, "One on the House," MBS-Colonial-WAAB, 2.

Sunday

Music

Richard Strauss' "Death and Transfiguration" and the Overture and Bacchanale (Paris Version) from Wagner's "Tannhauser" featured in Music Hall concert; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30.

Sidney Foster, young pianist, winner of the first Leventritt Foundation award for young artists, to play the Beethoven Concerto No. 3, with Philharmonic Orchestra; also the Prelude to Wagner's "Lohengrin" and the Mozart Symphony in A major, conducted by John Barbirolli; CBS-WEEI, 3.

Bidu Sayao, Brazilian opera star, to sing aria from the opera "Lo Schiavo," by the Brazilian composer, Gomes; also Lully's "Aif de Venus" and Bishop's "Love Has Eyes"; CBS-WEEI, 5.

Joseph Szigeti, violinist, to conclude concerto series with Mozart Divertimento in B flat major; MBS-WAAB, 7.

Guiomar Novaes, Brazilian pianist, to play the Brazilian Hekel Tavares' Allegro (Modinha) from his Concerto in A major and Liszt's Tenth Hungarian Rhapsody, in Sunday Evening Hour; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Drama

Free Company to present James Boyd's "One More Free Man," a modern story, with Broadway cast; CBS-WEEI, 2.

Molnar's "The Swan" to be be played in Great Plays program; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 3.

Olivia De Havilland, Robert Young, and Charles Winninger to play air version of film, "My Love Came Back," in Screen Guild show; CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Helen Hayes to present Eugene O'Neill's "The Straw," in her drama program; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Monday

Features

President Roosevelt and Chief Justice Hughes to be heard at formal opening and dedication of National Art Gallery in Washington, D. C.; CBS-WEEI, NBC-Blue- WBZ, MBS-WAAB, 10.

Eamon de Valera, Prime Minister of Eire, scheduled to deliver annual address to United States; CBS-WEEI, 11:15.

Drama

Martha Scott and William Gargan to recreate film roles in "Cheers for Miss Bishop," in De-Mille hour; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Popular Music

Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street to invite Sidney Bechet, soprano saxophone jazzist, and Nat Levine, Dixieland style drummer, to regular session; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:35.

For Organ and Strings

A concert of music for organ and strings will be given in the Germanic Museum, Harvard University, Monday evening, March 24. The artists will be E. Power Biggs, organist; and Wolfe Walfinsohn and Bernard Robbins, violinists, and Iwan D'Archambeau, cellist, of the Stradivarius Quartet. The program will include sonatas for organ and strings by Mozart and Vivaldi and organ music by English composers and by Arcangelo Corelli.

Wellesley Dance Groups

The Wellesley College Dance Groups and Orchestra will give a program of dance compositions Saturday evening at Alumnae Hall, Wellesley. The concert will be open to the public without charge.

The Marx Brothers' next picture will chronicle their adventures in a department store, according to information from M-G-M. The current Marx vehicle is "Go West."

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Colonial—"Cabin in the Sky," starring Ethel Waters. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Sender Blank," featuring Maurice Schwartz, presented by the Yiddish Art Theater Company. 8:30.

Little Theater

Playhouse—"East Lynne," by Mrs. Henry Wood, presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—Concert by George Chavchavadze, pianist. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 3:25, 6:30, 9:30. "Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan and George Brent. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Fenway—"Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "The Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew, Paul Lukas and Robert Paige. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Fine Arts—"Here Is Ireland." 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, 9:20. "Catholicism Through the Centuries." 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—"Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:55, 9:55. "Let's Make Music," Bob Crosby, Jean Rogers, Elizabeth Risdon. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

Kenmore—"Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 3, 6:30, 10. "Pastor Hall," 1:10, 4:40, 8:15.

Majestic—Walt Disney's "Fantasia" in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski, conducting. Matinees 2:30, evening performance 8:30.

Metropolitan—"The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Murder Among Friends," Cobina Wright, Jr., Marjorie Weaver. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20. "Virginia," Fred MacMurray, Madeleine Carroll, Stirling Hayden. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45. "Flight From Destiny," Thomas Mitchell. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

Orpheum—"Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 9:20 a. m., 12:35, 3:55, 7:10, 10:30. "Land of Liberty," 10:55 a. m., 2:10, 5:30, 8:45.

Paramount—"Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:25, 9:25. "The Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew, Paul Lukas and Robert Paige. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—"Flying Wild," with the "East End Kids." 10:48 a. m., 2:44, 6:40, 10:09. "Li'l Abner," 12, 3:45, 7:43. Stage Show: 1:27, 5:23, 9:10.

Scollay—"Virginia," Fred MacMurray, Madeleine Carroll, Stirling Hayden. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:50. "Flight from Destiny," Thomas Mitchell. 10:05 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"First Episode of Mysterious Dr. Satin." "Travel—Sentinels of the Caribbean." "John Nesbitt Specialty," "The Modern Highway," "Speed Skating with Irving Jaffe," latest news reels and other shorts.

State—"Come Live with Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10:05. "Land of Liberty." 1:30, 4:55, 8:25.

Telepix—"The Trappist Monks," "Pete Smith Comedy," "Viennese Music," "Skiing at St. Moritz," cartoons and 30 minutes news digest.

Trans-Lux—"The Virgin Bride," Danielle Darrieux. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:26, 7:12, 9:50. "School for Husbands," Rex Harrison. 9:38 a. m., 12:16, 3:02, 5:48, 8:34.

Tremont—"Destry Rides Again," Marlene Dietrich. 10:10 a. m., 1:20, 4:50, 8:15. "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. 9, 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:55.

Uptown—"Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:25, 4:55, 8:20. "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 3:04, 6:25, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "High Sierra." 1:45. Evenings 6:10-11.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 2 and 8.

Regent: "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. "That Gang of Mine." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland and George Murphy. "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date," Warren William. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

Brookline Village: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. 2:05, 5:50, 9:15. "Five Little Peppers in Trouble." 4:10, 7:55.

Cleveland Circle: "Flight Command," Robert Taylor and Ruth Hussey. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 2. Evenings 7-11.

Harvard: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "A Night at Earl Carroll's." 2 and 7:45.

University: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. 3:05, 6:30, 9:25. "High Sierra," Ida Lupino and Humphrey Bogart. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. "She Couldn't Say No." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 3:40, 9:40. "High Sierra." 1:45, 7:45.

Dorchester: "Adolescence," Leon Janney. "Yesterday's Heroes," Jean Rogers. 2. Continuous 7-11.

Strand: "Victory," Fredric March. 3:21, 8:21. "Life with Henry." 1:54, 6:54, 9:49.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Hell Below," Robert Montgomery. "Texas Rangers Ride Again," John Howard and Ellen Drew. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. 2:42, 8:14. "Father is a Prince." 1:38, 7:10, 10:02.

Park: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM: New Loring Hall: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. "Haunted Honeymoon." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire, Paulette Goddard. 3:15, 8:15. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 1:54, 6:46, 9:40.

Hyde Park: "Scarface," Paul Muni, George Raft. 3:25, 9:35. "39 Steps," Robert Donat. 2:10, 8:25.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. 3:05, 8:50. "March of Time." 2:40, 8:25.

MALDEN—Granada: "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:30, 4:54, 8:17. "Flight Command," Robert Taylor and Ruth Hussey. 3:50, 6:13, 9:36.

Mystic: "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date," William and Eric Blore. 2:05, 7, 10. "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 3:15, 8:25.

Maplewood: "My Son, My Son," Brian Aherne and Madeleine Carroll. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

Orpheum: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Here Comes the Navy," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 1:45 and 7.

Strand: "Phantom Submarine," Anita Louise. 2:05, 7, 9:50. "You're the One," Bonnie Baker and Ortin Tucker. 3:20 8:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Life With Henry," with the Aldrich Family. 1:45, 8. "Victory," Frederic March. 3:22, 9:27.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. 3:35, 8:20. "Give Us Wings." 2:35, 6:45, 9:55.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. "Night at Earl Carroll's." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. 3:30, 8:15. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. "Go West," with the Marx Bros. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. "Life with Henry." 2, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Great Plane Robbery." Jack Holt. "Old Swimming Hole."

Strand: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 12:10, 4:10, 7:50.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan and George Brent. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 2, 8:10.

Revere: "Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan and George Brent. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8:10.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Trail of the Vigilantes."

Capitol and Ball Square: "No, No, Nanette." Anna Neagle. "Romance of the Rio Grande." 2, 6:30. Last complete show at 8.

Davis Square: "Down Argentine Way." "Meet the Wildcat." 2 and 8.

Strand: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Kit Carson." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Love thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Trail of the Vigilantes." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. "Little Men." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carrol. "Men Against the Sky." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Michael Shayne, Private Detective," Lloyd Nolan and Marjorie Weaver. 3:09, 7:54. "Too Many Girls," Richard Carlson and Lucille Ball. 3:35, 9:20.

Princess: "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 2:09, 7:54. "No Time for Comedy," Rosalind Russell and James Stewart. 3:25, 9:10.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:45, 7:45.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. "Ride Tenderfoot, Ride," Gene Autry.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Gallant Sons." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Linda Darnell. "Over the Moon," Merle Oberon. 2:30 and 7:45, daily ("Gone With the Wind" starts Sunday).

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. "Go West," with the Marx Bros. 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. 3:41, 8:11. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 2:28, 6:48, 9:43.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL TONIGHT 8:30 MAT. SAT. 2:30
ETHEL WATERS in CABIN IN THE SKY
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The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—March 14, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Wendell Willkie Describes The Magnificent Courage Of Britain's Women

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"The magnificent courage of British women?" Wendell Willkie's eyes lighted up as he leaned forward above his desk in the Commodore Hotel in New York in response to my query.

"The courage and loyalty of the British women are impressive and complete. From the little woman down in London's Lambeth Walk district who graciously gave me an onion—and believe me, that onion was a great gift in her eyes and in mine that day, for onions were scarce and precious to that old lady; from those in the lowest, to those in the highest walks of life who also shared their largesse with me, I found a courage and loyalty that I have never seen surpassed."

Nothing Shakes Their Loyalty

In the midst of a hectic morning, with pressing affairs on all sides, this plain American citizen—who smilingly admits he's got to get to work soon and stop playing around without a job (when it takes three clerks to sort his mail, and telephone calls range from 500 on a quiet day to 1,500 when he plans to take a trip or make a speech)—turned with an expression of real pleasure to the subject of British women.

"I found among them, wherever I went," he said, "a quiet, firm, steadfast resolution that Hitler must be stopped. Even among those who had lived in London's East End for generations, who have suffered greatly in the bombings—even here loyalty was complete. Though these poorer classes have no stake whatever in the economic situation, just let anybody dare to try to take away their God-given right to 'crab' that comes with democracy. You'll hear from them.

"When I went to Manchester where the people have taken it on the chin pretty severely, and talked with the women as they dug about in the ruins of what had once been their homes, searching, searching endlessly for some few little trinkets that might have survived destruction, I found the same calm assurance, the same loyalty. I found loyalty to Britain from end to end, without a flaw.

Their Courage Is Unflagging

"I went into shelters not as wide as this room—filled with bunks and crowded with people." Mr. Willkie looked significantly at the walls of the not too large hotel room which serves as his office. I tried to visualize the narrow shelters. At the moment this room, which sheltered us eight floors above the rattle and clang of New York's 42nd street, seemed completely filled with Mr. Willkie. The buoyancy and vitality of him, the spontaneity and liveliness of his outlook just don't leave any vacuums. I know exactly how those Londoners must have felt when he dropped in unceremoniously on them. However, besides a great desk, a divan, a few chairs and myself, we did manage to crowd in a young artist who spent the time going through a series of perpetual gymnastics with an unwieldy drawing board, which teetered on the back of a chair, or was held at arm's length while she, on her knees, peered up into the face of our "first" private citizen, seeking to snare with a mere crayon that humorous twinkle that lights up his face and endears him to millions of admirers.

"Privacy is nonexistent in the poorer-type shelters," Mr. Willkie continued with an amused glance in the direction of the artist. "It takes a vast courage to face days and nights with no spot of your own. But whatever comes, the British people take it with spirit. I found no let down.

Praises Ellen Wilkinson

"I was tremendously impressed with Ellen Wilkinson, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Home Security," he went on. "She is doing a fine work and is in charge of all shelters in London. I consider her one of the ablest persons I met in all England."

Ellen Wilkinson is one of the first women labor members to sit in the British House of Commons. The writer heard her lecture in New York—back in depression days. Even then she tried to awaken American women to a livelier appreciation of their rich political heritage, and to their sober responsibilities. In her talk she said, "I remember a little woman journalist in Lima, Ohio, saying to me, 'But how do you get them to take women seriously in England, politically, I mean? Women politicians are not taken very seriously here.'" American women have come a long way, politically, since those days — encouraged perhaps by our last campaign and by Mr. Willkie. But Ellen Wilkinson's reply bears repeating. "Of course, that really means that women in America are not taking politics seriously, or they could soon know the answer themselves."

"This war will bring many new women leaders to the front, I believe," Mr. Willkie stated. "And I met many energetic, fine, forceful women in Britain. But in my opinion Ellen Wilkinson will be a person of real consequence after the war."

Asked if he thought English society would be radically changed by this war experience, Mr. Willkie seemed to feel that while class distinctions will undoubtedly lessen, because the people of a vast group have won a place for themselves in the sun and will see that they keep it, England will not go socialistic. There will be, however, many social readjustments. "For one thing, great new areas of public housing will be developed, and larger advantages opened in the way of education which will work enormously to the advantage of all. The million or more women already taken into industry have surprised everybody with their facility and skill—acquired in so short a time."

Pictures Mrs. Churchill

Mr. Willkie expressed great pleasure over his week-end visit with Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill. He couldn't say very much about where it was spent, but he made up for any necessary deletions by his vivid description of his hostess. Usually it is pretty difficult to get a man to give any adequate picture of an erstwhile hostess, or any other woman for that matter. But Mr. Willkie dove right in. In fact, the pleasant things he remembered about Mrs. Churchill were legion. You'll have to fill in for yourself her eyes, her hair, and figure, and of course what she was wearing. These trifles went right over Wendell Willkie's head. But he saw the fine courage of this woman who stands shoulder to shoulder with Britain's Prime Minister, her complete unaffectedness, vitality and spontaneity. Her intelligence impressed him, and her lively participation in discussions. "She is very attractive, too," he reminisced, crinkling up the corners of his eyes, "and so energetic that she has a little run when she walks, as though she is anxious to get things done.

"She showed me," he recalled pleasurably, "a signet ring that had belonged to Queen Elizabeth—a ring which the Queen wore all her life." It was a small ring for those days, with a picture of Anne Boleyn in the little disk which turned. The ring never left her finger during all her long reign. When she was passing on, her ministers tried to prevail upon her to designate a successor. James VI of Scotland (afterwards James I of Britain), was hoping to be the one appointed. But how was he to know that the queen was no more —and that it was time to be on hand? Someone thought of the little ring. No one would dare to take it off the royal finger if Elizabeth was alive.

So the ministers arranged to send the ring to James as a token of his designation as her successor. One of the Queen's ladies-in-waiting was instructed to remove the ring at the critical moment and fling it from the window to a waiting courier who would carry the news to Scotland. Now this lady had a sweetheart. And, as Mr. Willkie put it with a twinkle in his eye, "she knew that if he could be the courier who would carry the news to James, he'd be a made man." So the lady watched. When she thought the Queen had passed on, she slipped the ring from her finger. But the Queen rallied, and the first thing she noticed was that her ring was gone. Consternation filled the chamber. The little signet was on its way to Scotland. Fortunately for the heads of the Lady-in-Waiting and her sweetheart, the Queen's recovery was but for a moment. So good Queen Bess and the signet ring passed into history. Mr. Willkie found great interest in the ring's romance, and the grace with which Mrs. Churchill had related it.

"How can American women profit from the experiences which have come to the courageous women of Britain?" I asked.

A serious expression swept into Mr. Willkie's eyes. "I think," he said earnestly, "that this period is the most critical the United States has ever passed through. It also offers the greatest, the most boundless opportunities. If we are wise, we will lead the world to a fuller life than it has ever known. There is, however, no chance of our being wise unless the women of this country appreciate more and more the full necessity of their taking their place in world affairs. By their nature women are very susceptible to the arguments of isolation. Through isolation they think to keep their sons out of war. They hope by pursuing this futile policy, like the ostrich that buries its head, to save them. This is not logical. Isolation means restriction of opportunity, not alone for this generation but for those to come. It is not a doctrine of freedom, but of fear. Isolation does not breed men. It brings forth hermits, and hermits lead lonely, unproductive lives. If our American women have not yet enough courage to embrace democracy and its responsibilities—then they must cultivate it. He who conquers his fears courageously, finds peace within, and the world a place of marvelous light and endless opportunity. This is what Britain's women are doing today."

DRAWN for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Jean Appleton

Drawing of Wendell Willkie by Jean Appleton. Following are the artist's comments on her famous sitter:

"Beauty of spirit and mind, contrary to public belief, are more important to the portrait artist than merely well-formed features and coloring. In the case of Wendell Willkie, a quiet strength seems to emanate from him, convincing the onlooker that any task undertaken will be carried through. Interested in him throughout his campaign, I respect the true stature of the man; respect, too, his continuing, tireless efforts in the cause of democracy. He is a man who believes that our opportunities for lofty decisions are born of difficult, rather than prosperous, times. An earnest admirer of him, I feel honored to have been entrusted to draw his portrait."

Her Work Is Making Sketches Of Baby Shoes and Toys

New Work Horizons for Women—10

By Esther Requarth Steves

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Heirlooms Under Glass" is what Madora Vaille Barbour calls her life-size water color studies of treasured mementos of childhood days. Many of her paintings are of dolls; some are of toys, worn and fingered, just as the child left them. Snub-toed baby shoes are models for many of her pictures. Reproducing these treasures in color has become a full-time, fascinating job for her.

Mrs. Barbour, a mother of three grown boys, told me how the idea of "Heirlooms Under Glass" came to her. "About twenty years ago we were living in a western city," she related, "I was entertaining my mother-in-law. In the course of the visit she asked me if I had kept the boys' baby shoes that she had given them. I told her I had seven odd ones in a paper bag and went to get them to show her.

"I looked here! I looked there! Evening came and I could not find the shoes. The more I thought about it the more I wanted to see them. I must find them—and I sat a moment in silence. I remembered that they were in a packing box in the garage, and that is where I found them. As I placed the seven little soiled, buttonless, faded baby shoes in a row before me, the thought came to paint them in water color—just as I found them. This I did and the painting has hung in my own room ever since."

A Picture Full of Memories

At this point, Ted, one of the boys, disappeared from the room and soon returned with the painting. He placed it on an easel in the best light and with a smile for his mother, sat down to enjoy it with us. It was a picture full of memories—a little red kid shoe, a pale pink quilted one with eiderdown, one of velvet and others of soft soiled leathers.

"Two years ago," Mrs. Barbour continued, "I realized that one of these days my sons would each want the picture, so I painted another one from it and took it to a shop in Westwood, California, to be framed. When I went after the painting, it was in the window, and the owner of the shop advised me to take it to a publisher. She said she could have sold it two dozen times.

"I inquired about publishers, but did nothing about it. Two months later, however, a financial condition arose which made it necessary for me to become active. I thought of the picture and its appeal and decided that others might like to have a similar study of their own children's shoes, or perhaps of a loved teddy bear or doll.

"I asked some little girls I knew if they would bring me some old toys or baby shoes. I am sure you would have smiled if you could have seen what came a few days later—a lovely doll of Civil War days that had been the grandmother's; a colored doll of the same period, that had been a grandmother's doll, too; the mother's little broom; and one of the children's own stuffed rabbits. Three generations of loved toys! I was so excited I could scarcely wait to start on them. A bit later my milkman brought me his children's toys, dilapidated but lovable.

How She Began

"I painted ten studies and then took them to the head of the interior decorating department of one of our big stores in Los Angeles. He suggested that I get these studies to publishers, but I asked for a chance to display them in the store and take orders from those displayed. My originals have never been for sale. They are displayed merely to show mothers what beautiful living memories are adorning their own nursery floors, or are tucked away in some drawer or trunk."

So many have wanted to know how Mrs. Barbour ever thought of such a career, that she now speaks before women's clubs and P. T. A. groups. The lectures appeal to the eye as well as to the heart, for very often Mrs. Barbour places the original articles on the table before her and the painting on the easel beside them.

Mrs. Barbour has been commissioned by some of the movie colony to reproduce their treasures, but most of her interesting work has been with the "baker and candlestick maker." Toys are sent from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific. Recently two generations of toys came all the way from Massachusetts to California to have their "pictures taken." Some one sent baby shoes from Florida with the request that they be sent back by Christmas as the "owner" would then be home from the army and the painting was to be a Christmas gift to him.

A visit to the Barbour home in Los Angeles is an experience. The water color studies are not the only expressions of art. Mrs. Barbour is a musician and finds pleasure accompanying her eldest son, who is a singer. She is busy making a home for her family, but she does not work alone. They all know how to help — wash dishes, cook, vacuum, run errands, and help in the garden. This co-operation allows a margin in mother's day for creative work. And their rejoicing in mother's career is a pleasure to see.

Tenth of 12 Tuesday and Friday articles

Runs a Retail Lumber Yard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Richmond, Va.

Mrs. R. T. Hudson, from near Lawrenceville, makes a success of what is an unusual business for a woman. She operates a retail lumber yard, which includes the contracting and building of houses, and manages a wood yard in connection with the business.

For 13 years Mrs. Hudson was secretary and treasurer of the Hudson Lumber Company, and now she is owner and manager.

Outside of her business career, Mrs. Hudson finds time to take part in church and civic affairs. At present, she is president of the county homemaking board, president of the Meherrin Home Demonstration Club, superintendent of children's work in the Women's Society of Christian Service, and leader of two 4-H clubs.

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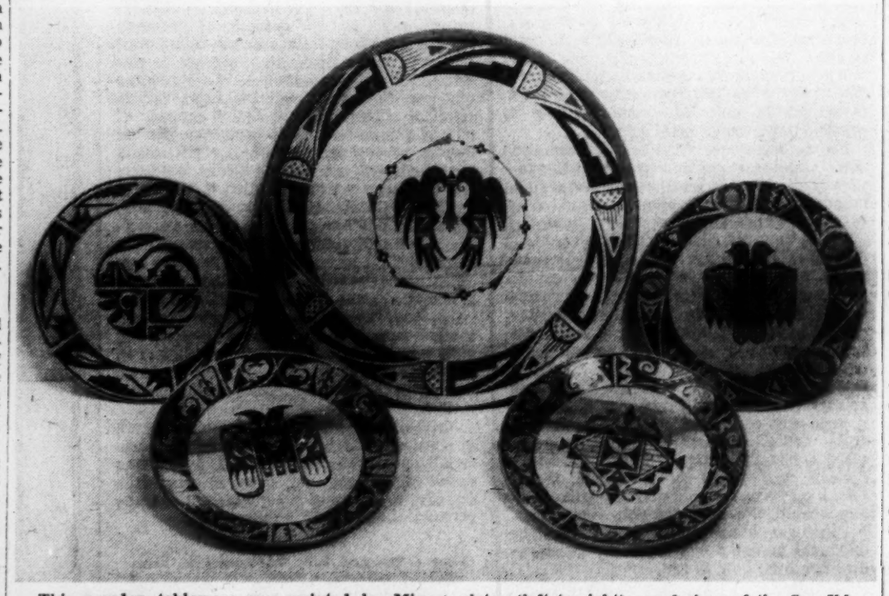

This wooden tableware was painted by Miss Avis Chitwood of Topeka, Kan. The designs are all Indian, that on the tray being Hopi. On the plates (left to right) are designs of the San Ildefonso, Navajo, Zuni, and Acoma tribes. Flower patterns and peasant motifs also make gay designs.

Decorating Wooden Dishes—A Pleasant Hobby

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What housewife would not enjoy using a set of hand-painted plates that neither break nor chip, no matter how energetically handled at the sink? Miss Avis Chitwood, a young artist of Topeka, Kansas, has not only found ready sale for plates, bowls, and other wooden articles that she has decorated, but has taught hundreds of others how to paint them.

Many who thought they could not paint have found the decorating of plates a comparatively simple as well as an enjoyable process. It is much less expensive than china painting, for it requires fewer materials and no firing.

Undecorated wooden dishes may sometimes be secured at five-and-ten-cent stores, hardware stores, and through mail order houses. Miss Chitwood was fortunate in finding a cabinet maker who was glad to turn out basswood plates and trays to her specifications.

One of Miss Chitwood's most attractive sets for cottage, cabin, or recreation room is the one pictured on this page. It is decorated with authentic, colorful Pueblo Indian motifs. On the large tray are two thunder birds of the Hopi tribe. Only three colors—bright red, rust red, and black—are used in the entire set.

The process of decorating wooden dishes is essentially as follows. First of all, the plate or tray is covered on both sides with a thin coat of white shellac and allowed to dry thoroughly. It is then rubbed smooth with a small piece of sandpaper or emery cloth. Designs for borders and center are traced onto the wood and painted in with appropriate colors. Any good brand of oil paint, thinned with turpentine, is suitable. A little practice and a good deal of patience will bring confidence in handling the brush, and a steady hand will develop a true line.

After the painting is done, four or five days are required for drying, the time depending upon the amount of turpentine used and the condition of the atmosphere. When the plate is perfectly dry, two coats of good spar varnish are applied and the surface is rubbed lightly with emery paper. Now the plate, bright, shining and serviceable, is finished. It is impervious to water, acid, grease, and heat. Although a knife edge might eventually scratch the finish, spoons and forks can be used indefinitely with no ill effects.

M. W.

Six Ways to Prepare Pork Chops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

In our home we've evolved six easy ways of "delishifying" pork chops. They're designed to suit various tastes. If you like a hot dish—spicy with a real tang—you'll want to make Spanish chops, pronto! If on the other hand, you want to rival chicken, try pork chops done in cream of mushroom soup.

Stuffed Pork Chops

6 pork chops, cut 1 inch thick with a pocket for stuffing
1 cup dry bread crumbs
3 tablespoons chopped onion
4 tablespoons chopped celery
1 cup milk
3 tablespoons melted butter
1 teaspoon salt

To the melted butter, add the onion and celery and fry slowly; add the bread crumbs, salt, and milk, and mix thoroughly. Stuff chops and fasten with toothpicks. Bake in a 350° F. oven for about one hour or until tender.

Pork Chops and Corn

6 pork chops
1 can creamed corn
1 cup dry bread crumbs
1 cup milk
½ teaspoon sugar
Salt and pepper to taste

Brown chops quickly on both sides and place in a casserole. Cover with the other ingredients which have been well mixed together. Bake about 1 hour in a 350° F. oven.

Pork Chops in Mushroom Soup

6 pork chops
¼ cup flour
1 large can cream of mushroom soup

Roll chops in flour and brown carefully on both sides over hot flame, then add remainder of flour, turn flame low, and add ½ can of soup. Cover and allow to simmer over low flame for about 30 minutes. Shortly before serving, add remainder of the soup and allow it to become heated and well blended with the meat. The sauce is served as the gravy.

Spanish Pork Chops

6 pork chops
3 medium-sized Spanish onions
¾ cup catsup

Brown chops carefully on both sides; add sliced onions and catsup. Cover and cook slowly for about 1 hour.

Picnic Pork Chops

6 pork chops
1 pound-can of pork and beans done in tomato sauce
1 medium-sized onion chopped
1 tablespoon brown sugar
Salt and pepper to taste.

Mix beans, chopped onion, brown sugar, and seasoning. Put into well greased casserole, top with pork chops, and bake for about 1 hour at 350° F.

Pork Chops and Sweet Potatoes

6 pork chops
4 medium-sized cooked sweet potatoes
3 tart apples
½ cup brown sugar
2 tablespoons butter

Place sliced cooked sweet potatoes into a greased casserole, sprinkle brown sugar over potatoes and dot with butter; then cut apples into thin slices and place over potatoes. Top with pork chops and bake at 350° F. for about 1 hour.

L. W. M.

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

Our Wully

ALL WINTER LONG this old kitchen of mine, facing the winter sun, has had a strange visitor. He was noted first in November; perhaps on a last warm day of opened doors he blundered in, and was caught. And since then, so used have I become to his droning flight overhead, from one sunny, many-paned window to the next, that the kitchen wouldn't seem at all the same without our Wully.

Why "Wully?" I do' know, really. Perhaps through alliteration for Wully is a wasp—which our older Jaalam folks, for some odd reason, persist in pronouncing "waisp." Perhaps through the mystery of association, for I once knew a Scottish Wully, who had precisely our Wully's slow, somewhat humorous swagger and his sometimes truculent air of independence. And perhaps, after all, it's his right name.

* * *

Our Wully is a thing of beauty. From the round, doorknob bluntness of his head to the smooth streamlining of his after body, he shines duly. His six slender legs are dipped in honey. His antennae sprout like plumes; they respond to all stimuli and are never still. His thorax, banded with wavering stripes of gold, pulsates and throbs, as he rests and moves. And his folded wings, carried at a cocky dihedral angle, are smooth and lustrous and slim.

Sometimes days pass and Wully remains invisible. These days, to be sure, are the dark and cloudy ones; I suspect that Wully dozes and dreams of summer in some warm corner. But, with the returning sun, Wully becomes evident indeed. He drones about, wings a gauzy blur, slim legs trailing. He promenades slowly up and down the red-checked curtains, pausing now and then for contemplation, then sauntering on rather-leisurely. He walks the perilous slipperiness of the panes—and what Wully makes of the world outside I wonder. Now it is sheer white, now it is dull brown. Wully stares, shifts for another and better view, seems to wag his head. This is beyond all wasp knowledge; none of the immemorial tales mention this. And now and then—I hesitate to mention this—our Wully lights on the east window, outside which hangs the thermometer. His feet do a slow jig on the cold pane; he stares at the diminished thread of mercury, rubs his eyes, peers again. Then he drones off. I wouldn't, of course, claim that Wully reads the mercury. Still—there you are.

* * *

Wully's daily existence in this prosaic kitchen is in some ways as perilous, as exciting as that of Superman. Now and then small dollops of water, flirting from washed pans and dishes, stagger Wully as he pokes gravely about the drainboard; once, as I washed windows, I almost washed Wully too; and the other morning, as I was late with the breakfast dishes, Wully was in grave peril indeed. He was investigating oatmeal dishes—this confirms the Scottish theory—and almost I set a plate on him. It brushed Wully in passing—which is as though a tenstory building, in process of swift removal, had brushed me. Wully sprawled, scrambled up, wiped his forehead, leaned against the soap dish and tried all six legs in succession, then waggled his wings and took off. Almost one could hear him drone grimly, "Okay, okay. I can take it."

Somehow this process of dishwashing has a fascination for our Wully, as it has for Inky and Pinky, the two kittens. Wully hovers; Inky and Pinky perch on the drainboard or climb to the shelf above to watch and supervise. Once this brought disgrace to Pinky. He climbed the shelf; Wully swung in slow circles overhead; I fished out the last saucer. And, in some fashion, Pinky, in watching Wully, lost balance and fell plop in the lukewarm water. Wully bounced to the ceiling, bounced back. And Pinky, all under but his pink nose, crawled disgustedly ashore, vanished under the stove and didn't emerge for four hours. Our Wully is not the only one who finds excitement in this prosaic kitchen.

* * *

For long, Wully's diet was a puzzle to me. True, there were times of superactivity when applesauce simmered on the stove; then Wully circled about and, apparently, snuffed up the aromatic steam, while Pinky and Inky blinked wisely at him and rotated their small necks to follow his gyrations. But eat, no; Wully was apparently self-sustaining. But one morning, while the kittens lapped warm milk, Wully hovered wistfully overhead. He circled impatiently and uneasily, and I had a thought. Some morning since, I had scraped up the last spoonful of currant jell, I hadn't opened another jar. Now I did that and, as Wully lit on the windowpane, I dipped a spoon in the ruby sweetness and held it before him. Wully's antennae waved. I moved the spoon away; Wully trotted after. I spotted a drop on the pane, and Wully settled to it. He ate. He gorged. His chin whiskers quivered, settled to a steady champing. And only when the pane was licked clean did Wully back off. He made a careful toilet, took off, circled the room and wasn't seen again for three days. Since then I've experimented. Plain sugar and water Wully will accept. Grape jelly he tolerates. A certain pale green jelly, made with mint and geranium leaves, Wully will sip thoughtfully. But currant jell is Wully's favorite. I think he shows good taste in that.

But somehow I feel that I've missed a chance with our Wully. I should be able to report that Wully answers a whistle, that he has been trained to perch, falcon-like, on my extended finger, that he comes circling out gaily to greet me every sunny morning. No such things. I'm sorry. I've tried, but Wully remains aloof. I think that Wully knows me only as a vague and bumbling presence, sharing his comfort, borne rather than recognized.

* * *

And some day, and soon, Wully will turn up missing. For spring is coming, and doors will be opened again, and then some chance turn of Wully's wings will carry him out into green freedom of warmth and sunlight. I shall miss him, shall be sorry no longer to see him gravely meditating, as he promenades the checkered paths of the window curtains. Of course I'd like to think that Wully will come back again, that he may drop in now and then for a chat and a bit of currant jell. But I don't really believe that Wully will remember all this. And why should he? There will be, for him, no transition: the warmth, the clear sunlight will be just as it has been all winter. Indeed, I hope that Wully will not remember. For should he, and attempt to tell of this strange winter to those others of his tribe who have drowsed it through in the deep forgetfulness of attic darknesses, I'm afraid that there would be strange troubles in the kingdom of the wasps. Could they believe his stories of nectar appearing magically, of eternal summer warmth?

But then, our Wully's Scottish, and they're a close-mouthed folk.

DANIEL CHASE

Milking Time

The lantern threw long shadows
On the narrow, crooked lane
As I went to milk each morning
And back at night again.

My whistle woke the birds up,
And began the rabbits' day;
Again my lantern stirred them
When I came back that way.

KAY LAMB

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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"THE ORCHARD": *A Photograph by Clarence H. White (1902)*

CLARENCE H. WHITE has held a high place in the annals of photography in this country. He was not only instrumental in advancing the study and popularity of photography through his teaching and by the quality of his own work, but he was deeply respected and loved by his colleagues and pupils.

It is from such sensitive and lovely prints as "The Orchard" and many others that we know his work. His photographs are full of lyric beauty, subtle depth and gradation of tone, and strongly composed. But his pioneering work in the field of photography is of prime importance.

Clarence White, who was born in 1871 in West Carlisle, Ohio, began experimenting in photography in 1894; two years later he was exhibiting his work. In 1906 he came to New York and the following year was made Lecturer in the Department of Art in Photography at Teachers' Coll ge, Columbia University, which position he held all the rest of his life. As an organizer and Fellow of the Photo-Secession, he worked with Alfred Stieglitz in that group of distinguished and progressive photographers. Mr. White was an organizer and the first President of the Pictorial Photographers of America, as well as Director of the American Institute of Graphic Arts.

Perhaps his most important contribution was as founder of the school which bore his name. It was first begun in Maine in 1910 and then opened in New York in 1914, where it still continues as one of the largest and most highly regarded schools in the field. In recent years, the school has been carried on under the directorship of Mrs. White and Clarence H. White 2nd, as a memorial to its founder and through the insistence of its alumni.

B. T.

Spring Morning

When tall trees wear the beauty of the morning
And silver-gowned the brookside birches stand,
I listen for the secret word winds whisper
To dreaming hill and drowsy meadow land.

For such a word I wait through winter's silence
To touch the grass with flame, unfold the leaf,
And set like gems upon the forest fringes
Arbutus blooming into glory brief.

And now I hear it as the winds awaken,
And know the ancient faith that lives again,
Bringing eternal beauty where the gray hills slumber,
Lighting with cheer the darkened hearts of men!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

Such Were the Settlers on the Mississippi

THE INDIVIDUALS who become squatters choose that sort of life of their own free will. They mostly remove from other parts of the United States, after finding that land has become too high in price, and they are persons who, having a family of strong and hardy children, are anxious to enable them to provide for themselves. They have heard from good authorities that the country extending along the great streams of the West is, of all parts of the Union, the richest in its soil, the growth of its timber, and the abundance of its game; that, besides, the Mississippi is the great road to and from all the markets in the world. . . .

I shall introduce to you the members of a family from Virginia, first giving you an idea of their condition in that country, previous to their migration to the West. The land which they and their ancestors have possessed for a hundred years, having been constantly forced to produce crops of one kind or another, is now completely worn out. It exhibits only a superficial layer of red clay, cut up by deep ravines, through which much of the soil has been conveyed to some more fortunate neighbor, residing in a yet rich and beautiful valley. Their strenuous efforts to render it productive have failed. They dispose of everything too cumbrous or expensive for them to remove, retaining only a few horses, a servant or two, and such implements of husbandry and other articles as may be necessary on their journey, or useful when they arrive at the spot of their choice. . . .

Days and weeks, nay months, of unremitting toil, pass before they gain the end of their journey. They have crossed both the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama. They have been travelling from the beginning of May to that of September, and with heavy hearts they traverse the State of Mississippi. But now, arrived on the banks of the broad stream, they gaze in amazement on the dark, deep woods around them. . . . A few inquiries are made at the nearest dwelling, and assisted by the inhabitants with their boats and canoes, they at once cross the Mississippi, and select their place of habitation. . . .

A small patch of ground is cleared by the axe and the fire, a temporary cabin is erected, to each of the cattle is attached a jingling bell before it is let loose into the neighboring canebrake, and the horses remain about the house, where they find sufficient food at that season. The first trading-boat that stops at their landing enables them to provide themselves with some flour, fish-hooks, and ammunition, as well as other commodities. The looms are mounted, the spinning-wheels soon furnish some yarn, and in a few weeks the family throw off their ragged clothes, and array themselves in suits adapted to the climate. . . .

The largest ash-trees are felled, their trunks are cut, split, and corded in front of the building; a large fire is lighted at night on the edge of the waters, and soon a steamer calls to purchase the wood, and thus add to their comforts during the winter.

The first fruit of their industry imparts new courage to them; their exertions multiply, and when spring returns, the place has a cheerful look. . . . Now their enlarged field is planted with corn, potatoes, and pumpkins. Their stock of cattle, too, has augmented; the steamer, which now stops there as if by preference, buys a calf or a pig, together with the whole of their wood. Their store of provisions is renewed, and brighter rays of hope enliven their spirits.

Who is he of the settlers on the Mississippi that cannot realize some profit? Truly none who is industrious. — From "Audubon's America," edited by DONALD CULROSS PEATTIE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

"God's unerring direction"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE uncertainty of human existence, it is comforting to know that above all the questionings which unsettle or weary men there is to be found by everyone who will seek it a guiding power, which may be clearly known and intelligently followed.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, in speaking of God's unfailing guidance, writes (p. 424), "Accidents are unknown to God, or immortal Mind, and we must leave the mortal basis of belief and unite with the one Mind, in order to change the notion of chance to the proper sense of God's unerring direction and thus bring out harmony."

The wise control of a loving Father is conceded by many. The Bible presents numerous illustrations of His unerring direction: Abraham, Moses, the patriarchs, prophets, and apostles, rejoiced that in each time of need the clear light of God's directing appeared.

Today, through application of the teachings of Christian Science, a well-nigh innumerable company of men and women are bearing witness to the fact that when in humility they have sought God, the way that they should go, the action they should take, has been revealed to them. In short, they have found Him faithful to the promise voiced by the Psalmist (Psalms 32:8), "I will instruct thee and teach thee in the way which thou shalt go: I will guide thee with mine eye."

Faithful as are His promises, it cannot be gainsaid that in the expectation of receiving God's guidance, disappointment has been the experience of many. Yet, when a right understanding of Deity and of man's relationship to Him has been gained, it becomes clear that a spiritual approach to God, who is Spirit, is both logical and essential, and cannot fail to bring the realization of His promises. How anxiously and frequently the question has been asked whether the voice of God could be heard directing His children. There is no reason why divine instruction should not be consciously received. When it is perceived that, as Jesus declared (John 4:24), "God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth," it also becomes clear that Spirit, God, is infinite Mind, Man, in God's image and likeness, partaking of His nature, is spiritual, and through the reflecting of the one Mind divine wisdom, knows God's unerring direction.

The reflection of God, spiritual and perfect, expresses truth, love, and wisdom. It is not to be supposed, however, that the unerring direction of an infinite and holy God directs the way of men in paths of self-seeking or other material ways. The Apostle James makes this plain where he writes (James 4:3), "Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss, that ye may consume it upon your lusts."

In her poem entitled, "Feed My Sheep," Mrs. Eddy expresses an affirmative prayer that brings great spiritual assurance (Poems, p. 14):

"Thou wilt bind the stubborn will,
Wound the callous breast,
Make self-righteousness be still,
Break earth's stupid rest."

To grasp something of this aspect of prayer is to place ourselves in the way of divine guidance, the guidance to which Isaiah referred when he wrote (Isaiah 30:21), "Thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying, This is the way, walk ye in it, when ye turn to the right hand, and when ye turn to the left."

Through spiritual understanding we behold the truth regarding all that really exists. Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, bade us enter into the closet and shut the door, that we might pray to the Father in secret. We must shut the door of our consciousness against selfishness, sin, sickness—all materiality. To understand something of the nature of God as Spirit is also to comprehend that He is Love. Could there be anything more healing for distracted busy men, for distressed workless men, or for deluded sinful men than to know that "God's unerring direction" is not only the direction of wisdom, but also of Love? Is not love, which reflects God, divine Love, a spiritual quality? Material sense cannot see, taste, or touch it; but we know that man, as God's idea, is His reflection, the expression of Love. Appreciating this fact of being and manifesting joy and thankfulness, we increasingly express Him and, doing His will, we cannot fail to be conscious of His guidance.

In the direction indicated by divine Love there is harmony. To lay aside material thoughts, to purify consciousness through the cultivation of spiritual thinking, is to gain that which expels all uncertainty, worry, and indecision.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian.]

"La direttiva infallibile di Dio"

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

NELL'INCERTEZZA dell'umana esistenza, conforta il sapere che al di sopra di tutte le questioni che sconvolgono o seccano gli uomini, può essere trovata da tutti quelli che la cercano una potenza dirigente, che può essere conosciuta con chiarezza e seguita intelligentemente.

In *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, Mary Baker Eddy parlando dell'immancabile guida di Dio, scrive (pag. 424): "Gli accidenti sono ignoti a Dio, o Mente immortale, e noi dobbiamo lasciare la base mortale della credenza ed unirci all'unica Mente, a fine di mutare l'idea del caso per il giusto senso della direttiva infallibile di Dio e manifestare in tal modo l'armonia".

Il saggio controllo da parte di un Padre amorevole è ammesso da molti. La Bibbia presenta numerosi esempi della Sua direttiva infallibile: Abramo, Mosè, i patriarchi, i profeti e gli apostoli si rallegravano perchè in ogni momento di urgenza, la chiara luce della direzione di Dio appariva.

Oggi, per mezzo dell'applicazione degl'insegnamenti della Scienza Cristiana, una compagnia quasi innumerevole di uomini e donne rendono testimonianza al fatto che quando hanno cercato da Dio con umiltà, la via da prendersi, l'azione da eseguire è stata loro rivelata. In breve, hanno trovato che Dio è fedele alla promessa espressa dal Salmista (Salmi 32:8): "Io t'ammaestrerò e t'insegnerò la via per la quale devi camminare; io ti consiglierò e avrò gli occhi su te".

Per quanto sicure siano le Sue promesse, non si può negare che nell'aspettativa di ricevere la direttiva di Dio, la delusione è stata l'esperienza di molti. Eppure quando sia stata raggiunta una retta comprensione della Divinità e della relazione dell'uomo con Lui, diviene chiaro che l'avvicinamento spirituale a Dio, che è Spirito, è tanto logico quanto essenziale, e non può far a meno di procurare la realizzazione delle Sue promesse. Con quanta ansietà e frequenza non è stata fatta la domanda se la voce di Dio poteva essere udita nel dirigere i Suoi figliuoli. Non vi è ragione per la quale l'istruzione divina non possa essere ricevuta consciamente. Quando si vede che, come dichiarò Gesù (Giovanni 4:24). "Iddio è spirito; e quelli che l'adorano, bisogna che l'adorino in spirito e verità", diviene pure chiaro che lo Spirito, Dio, è Mente infinita. L'uomo, nell'immagine e somiglianza di Dio, partecipe della Sua natura, è spirituale, e per mezzo della riflessione dell'unica Mente, divina sapienza, conosce la direttiva infallibile di Dio.

La riflessione di Dio, spirituale e perfetta, esprime verità, amore, e saggezza. Non si deve supporre, peraltro, che l'infallibile direttiva di un Dio infinito e santo diriga la via degli uomini in sentieri di natura egoistica od altrimenti materiale. L'Apostolo Giacomo lo rende chiaro dove scrive (Giacomo 4:3): "Domandate e non ricevete, perchè domandate male per spendere ne'vostri piaceri".

Nel suo poema intitolato "Pasci le Mie Pecore", Mrs. Eddy esprime una preghiera affermativa che reca una grande sicurezza spirituale (*Poems*, pag. 14):

"Tu soggiogherai la volontà testarda,
Ferirai il petto insensibile,
Farai tacere la falsa rettitudine,
Spezzerai il riposo stupido della terra"

Afferrare anche una parte di questo aspetto della preghiera significa metterci sulla via della direttiva divina, la direttiva a cui alluse Isaia quando scrisse (Isaia 30:21): "E quando andrete a destra o quando andrete a sinistra, le tue orecchie udranno dietro a te una voce che dirà: 'Questa è la via; camminate per essa!'"

Per mezzo della comprensione spirituale noi contempliamo la verità riguardo a tutto ciò che realmente esiste. Cristo Gesù, la Guida, ci ordinò di entrare nella cameretta e di serrarne l'uscio, per far orazione al Padre in segreto. Dobbiamo serrare l'uscio della nostra coscienza contro l'egoismo, il peccato, la malattia—tutta la materialità. Comprendere qualcosa della natura di Dio come Spirito significa pure capire che Egli è Amore. Vi potrebbe essere cosa più sanatrice per gli uomini nervosi affacendati, per gli uomini miseri disoccupati, o per i delusi peccatori che di sapere che "la direttiva infallibile di Dio" non è soltanto la direttiva della sapienza, ma altresì dell'Amore? Non è forse l'amore, che riflette Dio, Amore divino, una qualità spirituale? Il senso materiale non può vederlo, assaggiarlo nè toccarlo; ma noi sappiamo che l'uomo, quale idea di Dio, è la Sua riflessione, l'espressione dell'Amore. Apprezzando questo fatto dell'essere e manifestando gioia e gratitudine, Lo esprimiamo di più in più e, facendo la Sua volontà, non possiamo fare a meno di essere consci della Sua direttiva.

Nella direzione indicata dal divino Amore vi è armonia. Metter da parte i pensieri materiali, purificare la coscienza per mezzo della coltivazione del pensiero spirituale, significa raggiungere ciò che scaccia ogni incertezza, inquietudine, e indecisione.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

A First Book Is Written

OUR HOUSEHOLD did not afford a promising environment for a budding author. It was like a railway station, very lively and noisy, with people always arriving and departing, and express wagons depositing or collecting trunks and suitcases. Stray uncles and aunts and cousins always found anchorage there, and while I had the most attractive room in the house, I seldom occupied it, as it was requisitioned for company. . . .

In order to find a quiet spot to work, I retired to a trunk room on the third floor. But even there the boys were building a boat in the attic back of me, and a small cousin was launching paper balloons from an adjacent window.

Armed with a decrepit typewriter and an old ledger, both borrowed from my father's office, I valiantly set to work.

Fortunately I had a subject ready to my hand. For years a funny old woman had been coming to our back door for food, and stopping to talk to whoever would listen. She was dirty and improvident, but gay and courageous, and her sayings and doings became part of our family history. It was easy to build a story around her and the other characters I knew in the Cabbage Patch.

First I wrote my manuscript in longhand, carefully skirting the entries in the old ledger and adorning the margins with sketches as I went along. When the last page was reached, I brought the tale to an end like a sculptor who must fit his subject to the size of his marble.

Next came the far more arduous task of copying my story on the typewriter, an achievement regarded by the family as much more remarkable than the composition itself. . . .

The crudely copied manuscript was sent to my friend in New York, and in due time a note came from the Century Company saying they would like to make a book of it. Much surprise and excitement did this cause in the family! I myself sent out nineteen postcards advising absent friends of the unbelievable thing that had happened to me.—From "The Inky Way," by ALICE HEGAN RICE. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

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AND
HEALTH
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by
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State Labor Federation For Central Artery

Group places itself solidly behind measure for the relief of traffic congestion in Boston.

The $19,400,000 Central Artery traffic bill providing new arterial highways for Boston today was endorsed by The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, in a statement by Nicholas P. Morrissey, president. The measure is now pending in the Legislature.

Declaring that the State Highway Fund, raised by gasoline taxation, was instituted for the benefit of motorists, Mr. Morrissey expressed the conviction a portion of it should be used to alleviate congested conditions such as obtain in Boston, as provided in the bill.

The bill would set aside up to $1,250,000 a year, or about three per cent of the total Highway Fund, for the next 20 years to finance construction of arterial routes across Boston.

"Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the established fact that the terrific congestion in downtown Boston is the result of the Commonwealth building wide highways to the Boston city line and then stopping abruptly," Mr. Morrissey insisted.

"Sixty-eight per cent of the 325,000 automobiles which enter downtown Boston every working day come from other sections of the State," he said. "These motorists pay the gasoline tax and are entitled to traffic relief from that same tax. Those who say that present conditions in Boston are Boston's problems and should be solved by Boston taxpayers simply refuse to look the facts in the face.

"With a north-south overhead highway through downtown as proposed in the bill now before the Legislature, a motor vehicle will cross the downtown area in from seven to ten minutes that now takes from 40 to 60 minutes.

"The notoriously bad traffic congestion in Boston is certain to get worse. During the past two years personnel at the Boston Navy Yard has increased from 5,000 to 14,000 hands. Many industrial plants in the city are doubling their pay rolls and business volume."

Cut in Parkway Toll Is Favored

HARTFORD, Conn., March 14 (AP)—A bill reducing the flat-rate annual toll on the Merritt Parkway in Fairfield County and extending the privilege purchasing toll passes to out-of-state residents came into the Connecticut Senate today with a favorable committee report.

It would allow any motorist to pass both the Greenwich and Milford toll houses as often as desired upon payment of $15 per year.

Current regulations allow Connecticut residents only to obtain separate passes for each toll house for $10 a year apiece. Motorists without passes pay 10 cents a trip at each toll gate.

Nearly Normal Weather Forecast

Temperatures that are near normal and weather that is marked by very little precipitation will prevail in New England during the next five days, according to the long-range forecast of the Boston Weather Bureau issued today.

Temperatures will vary only slightly in this period, the forecast stated, adding: "Normals for the period are: Boston and New Haven, Conn., 36; Burlington and Eastport, Maine, 39; Concord, N. H., 31; Portland, 32; and Nantucket, 35.

"Precipitation is expected to be light, less than one-third of an inch, little if any occurring during the first part of the period, but snow in northern sections and rain or snow in southern sections is likely to set in about Tuesday."

Weather Predictions

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; slightly warmer tonight with lowest temperature about 30 degrees; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

Maine: Considerable cloudiness, warmer in extreme southwest portion tonight; Saturday fair, not much change in temperature.

Other New England States: Fair tonight and Saturday, slightly warmer tonight.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Block Island: moderate westerly winds, fair weather tonight and Saturday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Moderate northwest or west winds over north portion and fresh northerly winds diminishing over south portion; fair weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	25	24	New Orleans	41	41
Chicago	22	23	New York	28	26
Denver	18	17	Norfolk	35	32
Kansas City	23	22	Philadelphia	27	26
Los Angeles	55	54	St. Louis	24	23
Miami	58	57	San Francisco	55	54
Minneapolis	15	15	Washington	27	25

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 14.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:05 a. m.; height 11.2 feet.
Saturday, 12:32 p. m.; height 11.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:18 p. m.

Friend of Finns

Mrs. Walter Niscula

Assisted in serving Finnish tarts and cakes at the formal opening of the Boston headquarters of For Finland, Inc., yesterday afternoon. A Finnish wall-hanging forms the background.

'For Finland' Opens New City Quarters

New headquarters of For Finland, Inc., were opened at 126 Newbury Street, Boston, yesterday with a tea and reception, at which Preston Davie, national chairman of the organization, and Mrs. Davie were guests of honor.

Miss Sarah Wambaugh, Mrs. Jaakko J. Mikkola, Mrs. Andrew Jacobson, and Mrs. William P. Homans served as pourers at the affair, of which Mrs. Barbara A. Chadbourne was chairman.

Greetings were read from the Finnish Minister, Hjalmar J. Procope, as well as from the New York headquarters, which reported success in obtaining a Finnish vessel to carry much-needed vegetable seeds and other articles to Finland. British authorities, it was stated, had assured the passage of the ship through the blockade.

Gratitude was expressed for many donations of material for Finnish war sufferers, including 32 boxes of clothing from The Christian Science War Relief Committee.

Where Does R. I. Touch New York? 'Ask the Children'

ALBANY, N. Y., March 14 (AP)—State Legislators moved today to let the public know where New York and Rhode Island meet.

Asserting, "Probably only one person in a thousand knows that these two States touch each other," Assemblyman Harold C. Ostertag, chairman of a legislative interstate commerce committee, said definition of the boundary is essential to reciprocal law enforcement for marine fisheries of both States.

He explained the "boundary has been obscure because it is rather short and at no point strikes dry land. It starts at a point where Connecticut and Rhode Island meet on the south and proceeds in an indeterminate direction southward."

A bill to define the boundary between the two States was jointly introduced in the Assembly and Senate.

Month's Drive In Bay State To Mobilize Skill

30,000 to 50,000 trained workers are sought for key tasks in national defense trades.

Massachusetts opens a month's drive tomorrow to mobilize between 30,000 and 50,000 skilled or semi-skilled workers for national defense work in the Commonwealth.

The drive is part of a national campaign being conducted by the United States Employment Service through the State Divisions of Unemployment Compensation from March 15 to April 15.

Federal and State officials hope to uncover about 1,500,000 unemployed workers in the Nation who have special talents which may be applied to the defense program.

Included in this national figure is an estimate made by officials in the Massachusetts Unemployment Division that this State may be able to uncover anywhere between 30,000 and 50,000 unemployed suited in some special capacity to help America re-arm.

The drive is not a re-registration of unemployed, officials stressed, but an attempt to discover skilled workers among the unemployed now already registered.

Those registering as unemployed heretofore have not included, in many cases, a full statement of their experience. Many workers now unemployed, it is believed, have had previous training in various capacities that is now adaptable to industrial work on national defense contracts.

The 35 offices of the State Unemployment Division will be open throughout the drive, together with 53 local itinerant offices.

At the present time, Massachusetts industries are at work or soon will be on more than $1,000,000,000 in primary defense contracts, according to recent announcements.

Sub-Contracts Urged

Plans are now perfected for the co-ordination of Massachusetts industrial facilities to complete national defense orders in a minimum of time through an efficient method of "farming out" sub-contracts, it was announced today.

The plan was announced by the State Industrial Committee on National Defense in a report to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Under the plan, Massachusetts industrial resources have been "pooled" for the purpose of obtaining the greatest efficiency in the handling of defense orders in the various parts of the State.

The Committee has set up 38 divisions, natural trading areas in which master defense contracts can be carried out with a maximum of co-operation in a minimum of time through the farming out of sub-contracts.

Working with the committee, the State Development and Industrial Commission will advertise the information in an attempt to attract sub-contracts from concerns outside Massachusetts.

Chairman John F. Tinsley has directed the work working in conjunction with Powell M. Cabot, Chairman of the Development and Industrial Commission, and Crocker Snow, Chairman of the Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission.

In the pooling plan, each of the 38 industrial areas has a regional co-ordinator appointed by the Governor. To the various Regional Co-ordinators and their assistants has been presented the "Worcester plan" which serves as a model for the other community pooling plans.

The "Worcester plan" covers three parts of sub-contracting machinery, first a survey of all manufacturing facilities, second a clearing house and inventory of machine hour availability in the plants, and third liaison work by competent field engineers between the potential sub-contractors and government procurement officials.

Washington heralds the nationwide drive to mobilize skilled unemployed workers: Page 3.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

At the Museum of Fine Arts, sixth lecture of a series by Margaret George entitled "Fundamentals of Color Harmony and their Practical Application to Selecting Decorations for Homes of Today," from 7 to 8:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on "Investment, Unemployment, and Planning During the Thirties" by Dr. Joseph A. Schumpeter, Professor of Economics, Harvard University. Fourth of a series of lectures entitled "An Economic Interpretation of Our Time," sponsored by the Lowell Institute, in the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 8 p. m.

Program of Dance-Humoresques and Music for the benefit of the Greek War Relief Fund, presented by the Hellenic Women's Club, Epsilon Omikron Kappa. Laura Dalzell, pantomimist, and Margaret Reade Martin, pianist, will be featured. In the Peabody Playhouse, 387 Charles Street, Boston, at 8:30 p. m.

Program of Oriental and interpretative dances by Ruth St. Denis, sponsored by the Winchester Junior High School Associates Scholarship and Philanthropies Benefit. Choral music by the choir of the Pythagoras Club of Boston and the Orpheus Club of Lynn, under the direction of Basil Frangoulis of the New England Conservatory of Music faculty, will also be featured. At the Winchester High School Auditorium, Winchester, 8:30 p. m.

Dance for the benefit of the Finnish war orphans and invalids, sponsored by the Finnish-American Club of Greater Boston. At the Hotel Bradford, Boston, 9 p. m.

Saturday

A sound film for children entitled "Weather Wizards," on the work of the United States Weather Bureau, will be presented by the New England Museum of Natural History. The movies will be shown free of charge beginning at 10 a. m. and will be repeated subsequently until all are accommodated. At 234 Berkeley Street, Boston.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talks on "French Paintings" by Mrs. Sayward, at 11 a. m., and "Tapestries," also by Mrs. Sayward, at 2 p. m.

Seventh luncheon discussion of the Foreign Policy Association, Boston Branch. "Is Our Foreign Policy Destroying Our Democracy at Home?" will be discussed by Herbert Agar, Editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal. Participating in the discussion will be Miss Mildred H. McAfee, President of Wellesley College, J. Edgar Park, President of Wheaton College, and Robert Gorham Davis, Briggs-Copeland Instructor in English Composition, Harvard University. Harvey H. Bundy, Chairman, will preside. At the Hotel Copley-Plaza, 12:45 p. m.

Discussion of the Twentieth Century Association on "Inside Germany—Today" by Dr. Herbert Gezork, graduate of the University of Berlin and of the Divinity School, Hamburg. At 3 Joy Street, Boston, at 1 p. m.

Walk from Melrose Highlands to Winchester, sponsored by the Brookline Bird Club. Take the 1:20 train at North Station, arrive at Melrose Highlands at 1:55 p. m. Leader, Miss Connal, BLU 8991. Costs 38 cents.

Walk in Winchester along Mystic Lakes, sponsored by the Field and Forest Club. Meet at North Station at gate of 1:45 p. m. train to Winchester. Expense, 20c one way. Leader, Venna I. Brown.

Entertainment for children sponsored by South Boston Citizens' Association in connection with Evacuation Day observance in South Boston Municipal Building, Broadway, at 2 p. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Hedda Ballon, pianist. In Fenway Court, Boston, at 2:45 p. m.

Children's musicale given by the Longy School of Music. At One Follen Street, Cambridge, 3 p. m. The concert is free.

Lecture of the Alliance Française entitled "Entre deux guerres—Bilan d'une époque" by Pierre Brodin. At the Hotel Copley-Plaza, at 3:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 8.
Radio Timetable: Page 12.

Experimental Evacuation Camp Rises at New Milford, Conn.

Wide World

Set Up by Bucks Rock Children's Foundation

The purpose of this experiment is to prove that low-cost evacuation camps can and should be built in order to take children out of areas that might be bombed if war should come. Buildings of the camp are constructed of California redwood, have their own heating plants and are made to be sanitary and comfortable with a minimum of waste space. The camp, only recently constructed, will house British refugee children this summer but is being used during the present experiment by girls of the Dalton School, 108 East 89th Street, New York City. Dr. Ernest Bulova, an English headmaster, was invited to this country to take charge of the camp. Left: In the above photo is a view of the dormitory buildings at the camp. Right: Beds are placed in the form of ship bunks at the camp. There are two bunks, upper and lower, on each side of the room, providing sleeping quarters for the children. Lower: Dr. Bulova, director of the camp.

Mayor Lyons To Take Stand In Own Behalf

Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge will take the stand in his own defense to testify innocence in his trial with Paul Mannos on bribery charges, Francis T. Leahy, chief defense counsel, announced in his opening to the jury in Middlesex Superior Court this afternoon.

Robert F. Bradford, District Attorney of Middlesex County, rested the case for the Commonwealth shortly before one o'clock, and Mr. Leahy immediately began his opening. Meanwhile it was learned that Federal tax agents are following the case and will ask for a stenographic copy of the government's testimony.

Witnesses who have taken the stand during the past week alleged "kick-backs" for campaign contributions of one third of the commissions paid to architects and engineers for services in a recent municipal building program. The payments, testimony alleged, were made to the Mayor and the Brookline contractor.

Mr. Leahy told Judge Harold P. Williams and the jurors that the building projects mentioned in the Commonwealth's testimony were "necessary and advisable for the City of Cambridge." He said that these projects "were not collected by Mayor Lyons on his desk for the purpose of collecting fees or bribes."

"I shall put on Mayor Lyons himself and he will testify that he received nothing from any one—nothing from Mr. Kimball, and nothing from Mr. Greco and nothing from Mr. Mannos," declared Mr. Leahy.

"As far as the Mayor is concerned he will tell you that it was not until 1939 that he knew commissions were extracted from architects by Mr. Mannos. He will also deny that there were any schemes he was aware of involving Mr. Mannos.

"Our only defense is, 'We didn't do it,' and that is our side."

Herbert F. Callahan, counsel for Mr. Mannos, said he would not outline his defense at this time.

Mayor Lyons was expected to take the stand late in the day.

Charles R. Greco, Winchester architect and Chairman of the State Art Commission, who yesterday testified to payments of $21,000 to the defendants for the Mayor's "campaign fund" from commissions he had received from the city, was cross-examined by Mr. Leahy.

Turned Back $11,000, He Said

Mr. Greco testified to his obligation to the Mayor under an agreement to return one third of his architect's commissions on city jobs. This, he said, amounted to more than $11,000 for the period March 17 to Dec. 31, 1939.

"The total checks you have been able to draw are in the neighborhood of $6,000 to meet your obligation of $11,000—is that right?" Mr. Leahy asked the witness.

"Yes sir," Mr. Greco replied.

Herbert F. Callahan, attorney for Mr. Mannos, drew from Mr. Greco the statement that he (Greco) met Mr. Mannos during the 1937 Lyons campaign for the mayoralty. At that time, the witness said, Mr. Mannos was a campaign manager for Mr. Lyons.

"You knew, didn't you, that if you got someone to use his political influence you would have to pay for it?" asked Mr. Callahan.

Only Paid Once

"No sir, I haven't paid but once in my whole career and that was many years ago," Mr. Greco said.

"You went up to Mr. Mannos' office to make an arrangement for using his influence, didn't you?"

The witness said he was prepared to "turn back something" if he was compelled to do this.

"How much were you prepared to turn back?"

"The limit was one third."

Mr. Callahan asked when Mr. Greco "woke up" to the fact that his payments to Mr. Mannos and the Mayor were not campaign contributions. Mr. Greco replied that he was not sure that he had woken up.

"You still think they were 'campaign contributions'?"

"That's what the Mayor told me," the witness asserted. He added that he had done nothing illegal and had received no promise of immunity.

Cowles Denounces Isolation, Urges Working With British

The United States should abandon its isolationist policy of the past 20 years and adopt a courageous, enlightened foreign policy of co-operation with Great Britain for the building of larger areas of freedom in Europe and throughout the world, John Cowles, President and Editor of the Minneapolis, Minn., Star-Journal, told a distinguished audience at Boston University's annual Founders' Day Dinner at the Copley Plaza Hotel last night.

Mr. Cowles, who recently accompanied Wendell L. Willkie on his trip to England, was the principal speaker at the closing events of the University's two-day celebration dedicated this year to commemorating the freedom of the press. Earlier in the day the Minneapolis editor, and seven other distinguished men of journalism, received honorary degrees from Boston University at a convocation held in Trinity Church.

Other speakers introduced by Toastmaster Frank G. Allen, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Boston University and former Governor of Massachusetts, were Henry R. Luce, Editor of Time, Fortune, and Life; Chief Justice Fred T. Field, representing the Governor; Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of the University.

Mr. Cowles, who took as his topic "Freedom and Democracy in the Light of the Present European Struggle, Based on Personal Observation and Experience," told the audience that the immediate crisis for Britain is in shipping.

"If shipping lanes can be kept open, and enough vessels can be built so the flow of American supplies can continue in spite of heavy sinkings by German submarines and dive bombers, the British believe they can win the war," the speaker declared. "They apparently sincerely believe that if Hitler attempts an all-out invasion of England and fails, the blow to his prestige will be terrific, wholly apart from heavy losses."

Six Months for Nazis

The British believe, Mr. Cowles said, that Hitler must win in the next six months and that the German leader knows that.

"If the United States will promptly transfer to Britain a substantial number of destroyers and a hundred or more flying boats with which the British can patrol the North Atlantic shipping lanes, and if the United States will speed up its production of new cargo vessels as well as make available to Britain whatever merchant ships we now have that we can spare, the English feel that they will be able to keep the shipping lanes open regardless of German attacks," Mr. Cowles said.

"Hitler cannot win the war, in the opinion of British leaders, unless he actually invades and physically occupies the British Isles themselves," he continued. "If the Atlantic shipping lanes—the lifeline from America—are kept open and the flow of American supplies increased, the British believe they will be able to beat the Hitler invasion of the United Kingdom."

Morale Magnificent

The Minneapolis editor said his one most outstanding impression received from visiting England was that the morale of the British people is magnificent—their courage and resolution superb.

Honored guests at the dinner were:

Edward B. Brock of Pittsfield, Mass., said to be the oldest printer in Massachusetts who has spent 65 years at the trade and has been with the Berkshire Eagle for 50 years; J. D. Hartford, Editor and Publisher of the New Hampshire Gazette, established in 1756, the oldest paper still published in the country; Joseph E. Dunbar, Jr., Bristol, Conn., Editor and Publisher of the Federal Hill Reporter, one of the youngest editors of a well-established paper.

Also seated at the head table were Buddy Pendleton of Granby, Conn., and Edward L. Mahoney, of Randolph, Mass., both ten years of age and youngest editors in their State. Buddy's paper is the Neighborhood News and Edward's the Mahoney News.

Blunting of Public Trust

At a panel discussion of "The Press Today," held in the afternoon, Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, declared:

"I believe six-inch banner headlines and the constant competitive effort to shock citizens into buying a paper are among the greatest enemies of press freedom because they blunt the public trust in newspapers.

"The competitive effort to cap one sensational bulletin lead with another, the struggle to get a more glaring hearline than the opposition, I believe, is an evidence of irresponsibility toward the facts, which hurts in the long run far more than subtle attacks from Washington or the threat of censorship."

Herbert S. Agar, editor of the Louisville-Courier Journal, told the panel group "the major job which is to be done by any press which is going to continue to earn the freedom of the press is the job of interpretation.

Textbooks Issue Is Laid To Ignorance

Only renewed eagerness to teach pupils a love of democracy can rescue educators from ignorant attacks on "subversive" textbooks, Prof. Frederick G. Nichols of the Harvard Graduate School of Education told an audience of teachers in the Yard this afternoon.

At the bottom of the current "battle over textbooks," precipitated by the National Association of Manufacturers' investigation, lies a "colossal ignorance of modern educational methods," he said.

Educators, however, are equally at fault, he added, in their insistence upon a false objectivity in the classroom. Failure to "consciously communicate some of the enthusiasm for democracy which knowledge of our country's development inspires," he said, may well "destroy all chance of democracy's survival."

Professor Nichols' discussion of "Dangers in the Textbook Situation" featured the sixth session of the 50th annual conference of the Harvard Teachers Association.

A collection of textbooks of the past half-century, placed on exhibit simultaneously with the discussion, illustrated their progress away from "dry, dull compendiums of fact" to "interesting, vivid, inviting instructors," as Dr. William H. Burton of Harvard put it.

When members of the National Association of Manufacturers become so alarmed at "unpatriotic" teaching that they openly urge parents to "fight the school system, its teachers and its textbooks," Professor Nichols said, it is high time to clear up the misunderstanding.

At its root, he declared, is the old-fashioned conception of textbooks as "reservoirs of sequential 'lessons' pertaining to some body of allegedly useful knowledge to be assigned, learned, and recited upon—and in time to be forgotten."

With this conception of textbooks he pointed out, it is not surprising that the N. A. M. is "horrified to find subversive material cropping out here and there."

"That pupils are taught to think instead of absorb facts to be recited in class is not fully understood. . . . Both sides of issues must be presented it a basis for decision is to be laid. . . .

"Things said in a text about communism, fascism, and naziism are not facts to be learned and recited back, but data to be used along with equally important facts about democracy as a basis for study, reflection, and discussion. . . .

"Surely no thoughtful N. A. M. member will object to teaching young people to think. Or will he?"

U. S. Tax Return Time In Sight of Deadline

Only one more day.

Unless, of course, you have a few minutes free between now and 6:30 tonight, then you can run down to the nearest tax office and file your income tax return and pay, if you must, the tax due.

But for those unable to reach an office tonight, the Federal tax collectors will stick to their jobs until 4:30 tomorrow afternoon. Taxpayers who mail in their returns will be safe from penalties if their return is postmarked before 12 midnight, March 15. After that, the full flood of Federal penalties is loosed.

Incidentally, Collector of Internal Revenue Thomas B Hassett reports from his Boston headquarters in 10 Post Office Square that it takes only 10 minutes to fill out and file a return. That's practically between sandwiches. There are plenty of deputy collectors ready to help out the uncertain taxpayer.

Defense Lag Laid to Alarm Over Future

New England Council told that clear statement of peace aims would spur production effort.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 14—The concern of New England industrialists and labor over post war economic and political conditions was pictured at the 62nd Quarterly meeting of the New England Council here today as the present principal bar to all out production effort.

This view was expressed by Ralph E. Flanders, President of the Council and Director of the important Machine Tool Priorities Section of the OPM, and also by Dr. Henry M. Wriston, President of Brown University, chief speaker at the sessions in the Hotel Biltmore.

This flat demand for some statement of peace aims, as well as war aims, followed closely upon receipt this morning by New England industrialists of a letter from Lt. Col. James S. Crawford, head of the Boston Ordnance Office, urging faster, more intense, more wholehearted productive effort immediately.

One immediate way to increase production is to utilize all facilities, it was pointed out by Francis J. Trecker, of the Subcontracting Unit of the OPM, in Washington. Mr. Trecker said 90 per cent of the American defense orders thus far have been awarded to some 600 large concerns.

Nearing Sacrifice Point

It is up to these concerns, he said, to award sub-contracts to smaller manufacturers. He said Britain today is utilizing 85 per cent of its defense production capacity, the United States but 50 per cent.

"All the Nation's human groups and business activities are now nearing the point of sacrifice," Mr. Flanders said. "The question is: What is this sacrifice being asked for?

"If the people of this Nation are to wage the present conflict with the wholehearted faith and energy necessary to bring it to successful conclusion, we must have a clearer picture as to both the national and international ends for which the conflict is being fought."

Dr. Wriston picked up the same theme urging that thought be directed to the peace that will some day come. We must "prepare for peace," he said, and pleaded that as a primary step in this preparation "we resolve not to let political barriers interfere with the world's economic life."

"Political barriers," Dr. Wriston asserted, "have so bedeviled economic life as to impoverish the world; the result is anarchy.

"World economic life," he continued, "must be allowed to cross boundaries as freely as ideas, researches, letters and the arts when, in the name of patriotism, men cut our economic ties with foreign nations, then, in the name of local 'advantage' they sever the arteries of trade with other States within our own Union. It was precisely during the retreat from responsibility in our international relations that interstate barriers rose to the highest point in our history."

Democracy's Triumph Assumed

It is perhaps worthy of notice that every speaker, indeed the whole tone of today's meeting, given over entirely to defense matters, included the assumption that democracy would triumph. The emphasis was placed on urging that the mistakes of the previous peace be not repeated.

This, especially, was the preoccupation of Mr. Flander's address.

"We should now be earnestly planning for the present and post-war relationships between agriculture, labor, business, and government," Mr. Flanders said. "These adjustments are a part of the purpose for which we are arming as the arsenal of democracy. The things we do in process of arming, the institutions we set up, the habits of mind into which we allow ourselves to fall, may yet destroy within our boundaries the institutions we are seeking to preserve outside those boundaries.

"Our record up to now has been one of failure. The needed co-operation has not been attained. The productive forces of the Nation have not been tapped. It has taken a new war to put us again on the road to full employment.

Friendly Co-operation Vital

"Therefore, one sector of this problem, on which we must be working now, is the problem of safe transition from a wartime economy to a peacetime economy. It is primarily the problem of maintaining employment and more nearly attaining that equality of opportunity which is the American ideal. The transition from a high level of wartime production to a corresponding peacetime production and consumption is not impossible.

The means to such successful transition lies in friendly co-operation, Mr. Flanders pointed out, and not merely just co-operation on a national scale, but on an international scale. The great question, as Mr. Flanders stated it, is: "To what ends will the achieved world dominion of England, China and ourselves be directed?

"For the present, this question lies between England and ourselves. It is not something to be put off until the war's end. It is essential that it be made clear now."

U. S. Allots $40,000 More For the Airport at Bedford

Defense and military news from Maine and Massachusetts:

Funds for airport—Crocker Snow, Massachusetts Aeronautics Director, announced today that the Navy Department had allotted an additional $40,000 for construction of a big inland airport for defense and commercial use at Bedford, Mass.

Selectee in politics—Believed to be the first Selectee in Massachusetts to seek political office, Joseph E. McCormick of Nahant is coming home by train and plane from Fort Bragg, N. C., to seek re-election as tree warden in tomorrow's town meeting. The job pays $1,800 but it wasn't explained how draftee McCormick, if elected, will hold down the town job while working for Uncle Sam.

Ski troops in Maine—Detachments of Uncle Sam's army will be sent to Maine next winter for ski and snowshoe maneuvers if Army brass hats accept the proposal of Senator Ralph O. Brewster of the Pine Tree State. The Senator told officials that Maine has an average of 100 inches of snow every year, which he said was more than in any other northern State. He also disclosed that the Quartermaster General had notified him that experimental stage for winter troops had reached a point where ski, snowshoe, and pole equipment could be standardized.

Yankee Division Vacancies—The 26th Division, 1,000 men below the strength it expected to have at this date, is looking for volunteers. According to official word, any man of draft age wishing to serve his year with the former Massachusetts National Guard division in preference to other outfits can do so if he meets the qualifications and applies before March 20. With 5,300 selectees now in the 26th, Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt, division commander, wants the outfit at full strength by March 24, when the next phase of its training program begins.

Mascot on way—"Meanie McGee," the Maine black bear, described as 175 pounds of dynamite, was to leave his home at Dry Mills, Maine, today for induction as an army mascot at Camp Edwards. Attempts to place a collar on the 'ornery critter" have been unsuccessful, and Meanie will be placed in a cage and shipped to Massachusetts by beach wagon. He will be assigne dto an anti-tank battalion.

Blackout tests—Members of the 68th Coast Artillery (AA) regiment are getting practical experience in night motor convoy driving under balckout conditions. Driving without lights, a convoy left the Camp Edwards regimental area last night shortly after dark. Most of the test run was made without lights except as the trucks proceeded over part of route 28. Night driving without lights is an essential part of training for the motorized divisions.

Heads Y. W. C. A. Observance

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Charles Todd Wolfe

Executive director of the Boston Y. W. C. A. who will be in charge of the March 25 observance commemorating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Young Women's Christian Association.

Food Prices Generally Steady In Markets of Greater Boston

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Excepting for pork loins for roasting, and legs of lamb, which moved up another cent a pound, the bulk of the meat prices continued steady today, as compared with a week ago. Pork loins are today marked 19 cents a pound in the same stores that quoted 18 cents last week and 17 cents early in February. Legs of lamb are 24 cents today in stores asking 23 cents last week.

Beef prices continue high, though an occasional merchant will shave off a cent or two a pound in the price as a special inducement to potential buyers. One such merchant offers a group of roasts at 29 cents a pound. Another quotes prime rib roasts at 25 cents. Face of the rump is 33 cents in some of the chain stores.

Retailers are stressing lamb forequarters today at 12 cents a pound, while the legs are 24 cents in some chain stores. Veal legs are offered at 15 cents by some cut-price stores and at 14 cents as a "Friday only" special.

Pork Products

In pork products, fresh shoulders are 15 cents a pound in some of the chain stores, and pork loins 19 cents. One cut-price suburban market offers "pork to roast" at 15 cents, however. Smoked hams are generally 25 cents, and cooked hams 29 cents a pound, for the whole piece.

Poultry is attractive, with turkeys offered all the way from 19 cents a pound to 40 cents. One suburban cut-price store offers them at 19 cents for Friday only. Chain stores offer turkeys at 27 and 28 cents a pound. Around the Faneuil Hall stalls, near-by fresh turkeys are priced as high as 40 cents. Chickens can be had from 23 to 38 cents a pound, and fowl from 25 to 30. New England ducklings are around 20 to 22 cents.

In seafood, southern fresh fish are arriving on the Boston market in more liberal quantities. Sea trout and striped bass are found, retailing at 35 cents a pound. Fresh mackerel are scarce but a few are available at 30 cents a pound in the downtown stores. Chilled mackerel can be had as low as 5 cents a pound and up to 16 cents. Fresh Spanish mackerel are in the market, too, at 32 to 35 cents a pound. They average about two pounds each and come from southern waters.

Fresh cod is quoted at 10 to 12 cents a pound, steak cod 18 cents, haddock 10 to 12 cents, halibut 35 cents, fresh Eastern shoals halibut 50 cents, salmon 45 cents, smelts from 10 cents a pound up to 40 cents for jumbo size. Chilled swordfish is 40 cents. Lower prices can be found by shopping around a bit, on most of these items.

Vegetables Low

Vegetable offerings include fresh green peas at three pounds for a quarter in chain stores, spinach three pounds for 19 cents, tomatoes two pounds for 29 cents, cucumbers (hot house) 10 cents each, carrots and beets 5 cents a bunch and onions 10 pounds for 23 cents. Some merchants ask more than these figures.

Asparagus is priced in some stores at 55 to 60 cents for California grown, large bunches. Broccoli is found at two pounds for 23 cents, fresh green beans 25 cents a pound, wax beans 19 cents a pound, and iceberg lettuce two heads for 15 cents.

Florida strawberries are found at 21 cents a pint basket. Argentine white grapes 19 cents a pound, Chilean large Ribier grapes are 35 cents a pound, for white, red and purple varieties. South American pears, somewhat like the local Bartlett pears in flavor, are 60 cents a dozen in some stores.

Eggs continue plentiful and comparatively inexpensive.

$50,000 Saved In Collection Of City Waste

Savings reaching $50,000 a year in the Boston Public Works Department through adoption of the contract system for ash and garbage collection in the South Boston district were announced today by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Previously the work has been done by 35 City laborers. These men and equipment they used will be transferred to other work in the Public Works Department, where there is said to be a labor shortage.

Awarding of the contract to Marinucci Brothers & Co., effective next Monday, leaves only the North and West End, the South End, and part of Roxbury served by the City garbage collection service. Under Mayor Tobin's administration, Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland has gradually extended the contract system throughout the City.

The contract provides for payment at the rate of about $30,000 a year to the Marinucci Company. In addition, the services of two City inspectors for the district will cost about $5,000. This total of $35,000 contrasts with an expenditure of $89,150 for City collection in the district in 1938, and $81,219 in 1939. Figures for 1940 were not given.

The 35 men freed by the move will help to relieve the labor shortage caused by recent reductions in the number of relief workers available for the Department's use, Commissioner Hyland stated.

Falmouth Beach Case Faces Council Airing

Herman A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works, will appear March 19 before the Executive Council to answer further questions regarding his charges that the family of Daniel H. Coakley, Democratic Councilor, was interested financially in a Falmouth beach development which benefited through construction of a $200,000 two-mile State highway.

A majority of the Council members have voted that a court stenographer take testimony at the meeting.

Revere Girl Wins Prize For Attractive 'Hair Do'

One hundred and fifty models displayed the latest in "hair-do" at the recent annual Hair Style Show competition and ball, sponsored by the American Society of Beauty Culturists and Wilfred Academy of Hair and Beauty Culture at the Copley-Plaza.

Future styles in hair dressing were demonstrated and a trophy was awarded the winner of the grand prize, Miss Jean Crough, of Revere, Mass., whose hair was dressed for the occasion by Frank Melchino, of Boston.

Cooks in Maine Spice 'Em Via Plane

By the Associated Press

Millinocket, Maine, March 14

Nowadays if Johnny Boyle, cook in a lumber camp deep in Maine's north woods, runs out of nutmeg he can get more just about as quickly as if he were working in a city restaurant.

All he has to do is telephone to the Great Northern Paper Company's supply depot and a ski-equipped airplane will drop down on the ice of a convenient lake or pond and make the delivery.

Besides taking the place of the "tote teams" that used to spend days hauling supplies to the camps, the plane ferries men from place to place in no time at all.

Labor Rivalry In Boston Hits Parting Point

Continued from Page 1

business agent of Local 25 of the teamsters' union in Boston, with more than 7,000 members.

Other delegates spoke of inroads, actual and threatened, in their own organizations.

"We are not going into this alone," said John M. Sullivan, President of Local 25 of the teamsters. "We footed the bills in the past. This time we want everybody to come with us."

John J. Kearney, President of the Boston Central Labor Union, told the delegates he felt the C. I. O. situation had become "dangerous to our own unions," and added: "I believe we have been quiet too long. It is time we take official notice. There is an effort being made in our city to encroach on our jurisdiction and on existing contracts with employers, and to encourage members of the A. F. of L. to leave and join with the C. I. O."

With 35,000 members in Massachusetts, the Teamsters' Union is reported to be the largest A. F. of L. group in the State, as the teamsters are in the A. F. of L. nationally.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, March 16

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1470kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Programs For Sunday, March 16

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1470kc). Christian Science Program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:30 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc). Christian Science program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), reradiocast of Tower News by recording.

(No Saturday Tower News)

South Boston to Parade On Evacuation Day Holiday

Celebrating Evacuation Day, March 17, for the first time as a legal holiday, citizens of Suffolk County, Mass., will witness the climax of a five-day observance next Monday afternoon, when South Boston stages its traditional parade.

Although the new holiday is officially the anniversary of Evacuation Day, 1776, when the British evacuated Boston, it is also St. Patrick's Day, anniversary of Erin's patron saint, and thus a holiday of traditional importance to Irish-Americans of South Boston and elsewhere.

All municipal offices in Boston, Chelsea, Revere, and Winthrop —the four cities of Suffolk County —will be closed on Monday. In the past, Boston City Hall has operated with a skeleton force on that day, although the offices have been open.

County Offices Close

All county offices and courts will be closed. The Boston public schools, like all other public schools in the county, will be closed. In previous years, the schools of South Boston have been closed, but other schools in the City have been open until noon.

The law making Evacuation Day a legal holiday in Suffolk County applies specifically to schools, municipal, and county offices, but other activities are exempt. Banks, department stores, most of Boston's retail grocery stores, and industrial establishments are expected to be open. Promissory notes and other negotiable instruments falling due on Monday must be paid as usual. The State House is scheduled to be in full operation. Mail and post office service will continue as usual.

Chief event in the observance is, of course, the parade. By special permission of President Roosevelt, between 800 and 1,000 men from the 101st Infantry, now at Camp Edwards, will be in the line of march. There will also be three naval battalions. The parade is scheduled to begin at 2 p. m. Monday afternoon at Andrew Square.

Flaherty to Speak

Preceding the parade, there will be a five-mile foot race over the parade route under sponsorship of the Recreation Division of the Park Department. About 200 high school boys are expected to participate.

Still earlier on Monday, memorial exercises will be held on Dorchester Heights at 10:30, with United States Representative John E. Flaherty as the main speaker.

The traditional exercises of the night before will take place Sunday evening, March 16, at South Boston High School at Thomas Park. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will be the orator of the occasion. Prizes will be awarded the winners of an essay contest held in public and parochial schools. This program begins at 8 p. m.

An entertainment program for children is scheduled to be held at the South Boston Municipal Building tomorrow afternoon at 2 p. m.

Union Holiday

Declaring they consider next Monday, Evacuation Day, as a holiday in Boston, union longshoremen today notified steamship companies they will work only if given advance notice and time-and-one-half wages.

A committee representing steamship and stevedoring companies replied that although Evacuation Day is now a legal holiday in Suffolk County, it is only being observed by school children and local public officials.

Negotiations extending through most of the day failed to shake the determination of the longshoremen's representatives to hold out for holiday conditions.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.86 meg., 25.2 m.

Moscow—7:30 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.40 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7:10 p. m.—Fragments from Operettas; News in English; Hungarian Folk Songs; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Talk: "In My Opinion." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Dance music. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

Rome—8:40 p. m.—Request Selections. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Lieder by Hugo Wolf. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—"Headline News." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Music by Great Masters. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Radio Theater: "Seamos Felices." Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—10:00 p.m.—"Democracy Marches." "World Affairs." Talk by H. Wickham Steed. GSB, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

London—10:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00 Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Philadelphia Orchestra.	Sports and Music
3:15 "Treasury of Song"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Eugene Ormandy, conducting	Sports and Music
3:30 New England Home	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family		Sports and Music
3:45 News: Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Philadelphia Orchestra.	Sports and Music
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Novachord Impressions.
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	"Susan, Be Smooth"	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Alvino Rey's Orchestra.	Tea Time Melodies"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"The Johnson Family"	Rhapsody in Rhythm.
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest: News	"Young Widder Brown"	"It's Dance Time"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Girl Alone": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills": sk.	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": drama	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Dance Time
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Dinner Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Playtime on the Air	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Chico Simone's Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Income Tax Reporter.	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"	"Five Star News"
7:30 Al Pearce, Artie Auerbach; orch.	Alec Templeton Time: piano; vocalists; orch.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	Shain Sisters' Trio "Lest We Forget"
7:45		Walter Kidder, songs		
8:00 Kate Smith Hour: Charlie Cantor and Minerva Pious; chorus; or.; News	"Ask the Children": quiz program	Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; orchestra	Fort Devens Radio Party	Savoy Opera Album: soloists; orchestra
8:15	"Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch	"Information, Please!"	Fort Devens Radio Party	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:30		Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	"Laugh 'n' Swing Club": with orchestra	Russian Choir
8:45				
9:00 Ray Bloch's Orchestra; sketch	"Gangbusters": drama	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	"Gangbusters": drama		Social Security program	
9:30 "Playhouse": dramatization	News; Variety Program: guests; orch.; drama	"Everyman's Theater": Arch Oboler Play	"I Want a Divorce": dramatization	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45				
10:00 Public Affairs	Madison Square Garden Sports	"Wings of Destiny": dramatic sketch	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 British Aid			News Service	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:30 Frazier Hunt	Madison Square Garden Sports	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:45 News of the World		Lani McIntyre's Orch.	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:00 News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15 News; "Master Works of Music"; recordings	"Music You Want"	Local news; Weather	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:30	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	"The Vagabond's Trail," soloists, ensemble	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
11:45	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra.		"Day's End"; News

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Music	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "On Your Toes"	Music; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Studio program	George and Dixie, songs	News Service	
7:45 Music; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	"Bandstand"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; News	"Morning Watch"	Musical Timetable
8:30 Rowdy Revue	Headline News; Morning Toast	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's Orch.	Musical Timetable
8:45 Jimmie and Dick		"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's Orch.	Musical Timetable
9:00 The Home Gardener	News; talk; music	Variations; music	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 Greenfield Choir	As You Like It	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 "Honest Abe"; dramatic sketch	"A to Z in Novelty"	"The Breakfast Club"	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Texas Ramblers
9:45	Shopping talk	Network speaker	News Service	Texas Ramblers
10:00 Young Americans in the Making	Irene Hanify, organist	"Lincoln Highway": dramatic sketch	"Rainbow House": juvenile program	Studio Speaker
10:15	Two Men and a Girl			Studio Speaker
10:30 Women's Club talk	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	Betty Moore, talk	Sales Meeting of the Air: speakers; music	"Going Shopping With You"
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	"Bright Idea Club"		
11:00 News; Cincinnati Conservatory of Music; Alex von Kreisler, conductor	4-H Club Program	children's program	Student Radio Club	Letter Quest with John Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:15	Allen Roth's Symphony of Melody	Women's Clubs Program	Student Radio Club	
11:30	Weather; Musicale	Walter Blaufuss' Orch.	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45		Ed McConnell, songs	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00 Man on the Farm	News; Talk; Stocks	Musical Roundup	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15 Man on the Farm	Noonday Revue	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30 Country Journal	National Farm and Home Hour	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather
12:45 Country Journal		"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00 News	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Community Bulletin		"Boston's Future": talk	"Edith Adams' Future"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "No Politics"	"Luncheon at the Waldorf": interviews	Zara's Marimba Melodies	"Government Girl"	Ellsworth Moody, songs
1:45 "No Politics"		'Leaders in Dance Time'	"I'll Find My Way"	Short Story Editor
2:00 Saturday Revue: Chas. Hector's Or. 'Of Men and Books': speakers	Metropolitan Opera: Gladys Swarthout and Charles Kullman in Bizet's "Carmen"	Lani McIntyre's Orch. Lani McIntyre's Orch. Gordon Jenkins' Orchestra; vocalist	Hasty Pudding preview Concert Album Intercollegiate Pan-American Congress	Ed Parseley and His Saddle Pals "The Sheridan Sisters" Five Star News
2:15				
2:30				
2:45				
3:00 Library of Congress Concert	Metropolitan Opera: Gladys Swarthout and Charles Kullman in Bizet's "Carmen"	'Readin', Writin', and Rhythm"	Arion Choristers	Sports and Music
3:15		Guy Hedlund Players; dramatization	Arion Choristers	Sports and Music
3:30 Library of Concert; News			"New World Diplomacy"	Sports and Music
3:45			"New World Diplomacy"	Sports and Music
4:00 Harvard Guardian Forum	Metropolitan Opera: Gladys Swarthout and Charles Kullman in Bizet's "Carmen"	Variety program with Red Skelton; Mickey Rooney; Judy Garland; Wallace Beery; others	Studio speaker	Nancy Mace, songs
4:15			Sport comment	Tea Time Melodies
4:30 Gene Krupa's Orch.			Sport comment	WMEX Drama Shop: "A World in Fantasy"
4:45 Gene Krupa's Orch.			Dance Time	
5:00 News of Americas	Metropolitan Opera: Bizet's "Carmen"	'The World Is Yours": dramatization	Sport comment	Melody Mirror
5:15 New England to the Colors	"Superman"	Curtis Institute of Music program	Sport comment	Melody Mirror
5:30	Paul Laval's Orchestra		Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45 N. E. Lecture Hall			Frank Ryan, sports	Bowling Quiz
6:00 News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 News; Elmer Davis	Mobilization of American Legion Auxiliary	"The Original Yankee Swopper"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 The World Today			"Memory Lane"	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00 'People's Platform': informal discussion	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The First Offender": dramatization	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:15	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	Rep. W. Patman, Texas	Five Star News
7:30 "Report to the Nation"	"Little Ol' Hollywood"	Dramatic sketch	Concert Miniatures	Western Tunes
7:45	Buying for Defense	Musical Rendesvous		Oleander Male Quartet
8:00 "Marriage Club": quiz program	'Concert Hall of the Air'	"Knickerbocker Playhouse": dramatic sk.	"The Soldiers' Quiz" from Camp Edwards	Inter-Faith Round Table Discussion
8:15	'Concert Hall of the Air'			
8:30 "Duffy's Tavern" variety; News	"The Bishop and the Gargoyle": drama	"Truth or Consequences": quiz program	"Hawaii Calls": native Hawaiian music	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra Bobby Hackett's Orch.
8:45				
9:00 "Your Hit Parade"	West Point Anniversary Program: talks; music	National Barn Dance: Henry Burr; Hoosier Hot Shots; Olen Welty's Orchestra	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15 Mark Warnow's Orch.; vocalists	President Roosevelt: Lend-Lease Bill		News Service	
9:30			"Contact": Dave Elman, m. c.; Bob Stanley's Or.	Boston Olympics vs. Baltimore Orioles
9:45 "Saturday Night Serenade"				
10:00	NBC Symphony Orchestra; George Szell, conductor	Station E-Z-R-A: comedy sketch	Chicagoland Concert: Henry Weber's Orchestra; Marion Claire, soprano	hockey game from Boston Garden; J. Reilly, Jay Wesley, announcers
10:15 Public Affairs		Defense for America Series: "Tanks"		
10:30 Male Quartet				Five Star News
10:45 New of the World	NBC Symphony Orchestra; George Szell, conductor			
11:00 Weather; News		News Service	Hal Leonard's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:15 V. Monroe's Orch.	News; Music; Weather	Local news; Weather	Hal Leonard's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:30 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Isham Jones' Orchestra	"California Melodies"	Day's End; News
11:45 Guy Lombardo's Or.		Isham Jones' Orchestra	Dave Rose's Orchestra.	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra

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It's a 'Turdus,' Not 'Planesticus'

HARTFORD, Conn., March 14 (AP)—The Legislature was about to act today on a measure making the robin the official bird of Connecticut when the Chairman of the Fish and Game Committee, with no explanations, asked that it be recommitted for further study.

Pressed later by reporters, the Chairman, Representative Otto Groosman of Groton, admitted the committee made a slight error in drafting the bill, identifying the bird as "planesticus migratorius."

Now "planesticus migratorius" is a European robin, never seen in Connecticut. What the committee meant was "turdus migratorius."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, March 15

12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m).

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis Jr., Washington news analyst.

7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, recording.

7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.

9:00 p. m.—Travel Talks on South America.

9:30 p. m.—Lessons in Spanish.

9:45 p. m.—Musical Interlude.

10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87 mc)

First English Hour

6:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; Vincent Neff's Orchestra; Lowell Thomas.

Second Portuguese Hour

7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Reveries; Recollections.

8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Musical Interlude. Charlie Spivak's Orchestra.

Third Spanish Hour

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Symphonic Concert.

Second English Hour

10:00 p. m.—News in English; Entr'acte; Lani McIntyre's Orchestra.

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In considering fire insurance, every property owner should be deeply concerned in knowing just what he may expect for his insurance dollars. True, the first consideration is *safe* protection. However, there are other things which you should bear in mind if you expect to get a good full measure for your money. In this respect, Quincy Mutual—one of America's *strongest* fire insurance companies—offers you an excellent value.

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FHA Means 71,000 New Houses In N. E.—Hordes Live Better

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Federal Housing Administration is "going places" in New England.

Under the Federal system of insuring mortgages, begun more than six years ago, 71,000 New Englanders are buying new homes, and more than 180,000 others have raised their living standards through programs of modernization and repairs, FHA officials announced today.

Into this revitalized policy of the Government there has gone $150,000,000 in private capital for New England shelters alone, stimulated by the lowest mortgage interest rates in the history of building (4½ per cent).

Millions Better Off

FHA officials said that thus far 15,000,000 persons in the United States have improved their living conditions through government efforts designed to assist low-income families to buy and keep houses of their own. Popular from the beginning, the FHA is continuing its steady progress this year, getting away to a 50 per cent faster pace than last year, according to John F. Malley, Massachusetts FHA Director.

New home applications are said to have exceeded the values of 1940 by $88,000 in February, alone. Total applications, including modernization loans for February, exceeded the corresponding month of 1940 by 31 per cent, or $42,000.

Mr. Malley described the FHA as the answer to the need of families with small incomes for protection against so-called jerry builders, bringing supervision and intelligent planning to bear upon construction. Since a home is the family's major investment, into which goes most of the savings of a lifetime, protection for these savings is looked upon in Washington as a new chapter in the nation's financial integrity.

Slower but Surer

Said Mr. Malley: "We in Massachusetts have abundant evidence of the folly of haste and unsound lending which the FHA is designed to eliminate. Prospective home buyers should give little weight to arguments of those attempting to lure them away from Government help on the claim of delays and red tape."

He said a few extra days may be involved beyond that required by ordinary loaning plans, "but the extra time is used to help home buyers make sensible investment."

What does the FHA offer besides insurance of mortgages against the inability of home buyers to keep up payments? Well, if you want advice on repairing, modernization, elimination of waste space in the house, where paint should be applied to new homes in the winter, how to enliven concrete construction, how to save money through economical construction in the right places . . . you can find out from the FHA.

In its broad avenues of operation, the FHA has collected hundreds of small home designs said to fulfill the requirements of basic, comfortable living. A model design of four rooms and bath can be financed for monthly payments of less than $25, including mortgage interest, principal payments, and mortgage insurance costs. Valued at $4,000 by the FHA, taxes and heating must be added to the costs per month, according to local tax rates.

Other Low Payments

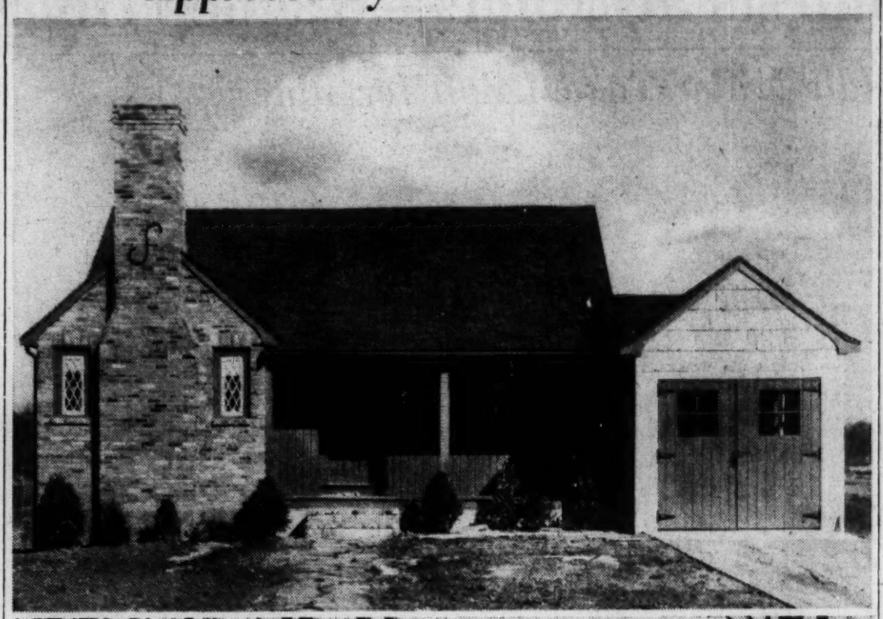
Or there is the dignified New England home of six rooms, valued at $6,700 upon which a loan of $5,900 may be contracted. Lack of waste space, a feeling of spaciousness, living room, 21x13, and honesty in architectural exterior design are mentioned as factors in this home.

Plans are also available for a modern design of four rooms, dining alcove, garage, utility room and bath, corner windows, low roof and recessed front door, all for $3,500 and representing a fair challenge to the building industry's efforts at low costs. This house, according to FHA specifications, can be paid off for less than $21 a month and is unusually attractive for its type.

Under careful supervision, the FHA believes that it is restoring the small home to the place of importance that it once occupied in Colonial days of frugal, practical living. In those days, necessity dictated certain types of construction. Coupled with good taste, the Colonial home has retained its place in the building field right down to the present moment.

Emergence of the stylish, sturdily built low-cost home as a fixture in modern construction, has been brought about largely through the insistence of the FHA upon minimum construction requirements and property standards working in co-operation with honest architects and builders.

Approved by U. S. Government



By a Staff Photographer

Types of FHA Insured-Mortgage Houses

Top: A different type of small, low-cost home in Duxbury Estates, Fuller Lumber Company-sponsored development off Worcester Turnpike in Wellesley. Financed as cheaply as an apartment rental.

Middle: Sample of construction in Bradley Woods development of Hingham where homes are rising a dozen at a time. Sponsor, Hingham Homes, Inc.

Bottom: One of a number of differently designed homes at Fox Meadow, Newton community of Arnold Hartmann. This one is five rooms, all on one floor. Exterior is constructed of stone excavated on the site.

Council Passes Anti-Noise Law

It's "agin" the law, the Boston City Council rules, to have a rattling jalopy or a dog that bays at the moon from the window of an apartment house. It's also illegal to sound your automobile horn "except as a danger signal."

The Council recently passed a new "anti-noise" ordinance, outlawing loud playing of radios, phonographs and musical instruments and the erection or demolition of any building except between the hours of 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin signed it late Tuesday.

The new ordinance is based on New York's anti-noise law. Whether or not it will be literally enforced is not known, inasmuch as an existing ordinance also prohibits many noises which one still hears around the City.

The Council also voted $25,000 to continue the Mayor's Municipal Survey Committee for another 16 months. This Committe is looking into the question of consolidation of departments, according to Leo T. Foster, director.

Parking Solution: Cage Garages, New Highways

With more than 300,000 automobiles entering downtown Boston daily and only 7,800 legal curb parking spaces, there is bound to be a parking problem no matter what you do about it. That fact is today being forcefully brought home to City of Boston officials.

Boston has customarily ignored the parking problem by disregarding the parking rules. Cars have double-parked, and parked under "No Parking" signs. It is rumored that in some cases all-day parkers have gone in peace after slipping the corner policeman a small fee.

Improvement, but—

But a new system is now in vogue. The one-hour parking limit is now being drastically enforced. Although traffic conditions appear greatly improved, City officials are still caught in controversy over the situation. One might charge this latest development up to the vagaries of human nature as expressed by the public.

A deluge of urgent demands for special privileges has descended upon the Boston Traffic Commission, which makes the rules. There were 20 items for the Commission's consideration this week. Fourteen were requests for special privileges.

Each petitioner is convinced that the circumstances in his case are so unusual the Commission cannot humanely turn him down.

A post office official asked special parking privileges for workers at a Dorchester post office.

The manager of a Charles Street hostelry remonstrated vigorously concerning a rush-hour ban on parking along Charles Street, asserting the rule is causing his firm "serious inconvenience and loss" because it prevents prospective patrons from parking long enough to go in and ask about rates.

A newspaper asked special permission to back 15 automobiles against the curb in a "no parking" zone, and asserted this was essential to "adequate news coverage."

A representative of a show at Mechanics Building asked temporary relaxation of the one-hour limit for patrons on the ground the show is of "educational value."

A public utility concern requested that its repair and emergency cars be classed as "authorized emergency vehicles," such as ambulances, and thus exempted.

Legislative Help Imperative

Special consideration was requested for doctors at the Massachusetts General Hospital, where double or triple parking used to be common.

Two City departments demanded special privileges for parking privately-owned vehicles near City Hall Annex, on the ground that these cars are used for official business.

Each petitioner sees the situation clearly—to the boundary of his own interests. One occasion is of a Back Bay professional man who admitted that the one-hour limit makes it easier to park when he visits clients about the City, nevertheless sought special privileges for parking on a Back Bay street during his office hours.

Many petitioners present a legitimate, convincing case. But where should the Commission draw the line? If "legitimate" requests are granted, will there be any room left for the soap salesman, the lady shopper, the public in general?

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Many informed experts feel the present situation presents convincing evidence why the Legislature should grant Boston money for new arterial highways, and authority to build City-owned cage parking garages. Some kind of solution is imperative.

Hartford Firm to Move

HARTFORD, Conn., March 14 (AP)—C. H. Blanchard, manager of the Reading-Pratt & Cady Division of American Chain & Cable Company here, announced recently the firm would move to Reading, Pa., by mid-summer, joining a branch of the plant already established there. More than 500 employees have been offered transfers.

FHA Viewed As Stabilizing Home Building

Federal housing supervision is chasing speculative lot selling into oblivion, in favor of the broad trend toward community and neighborhood developments, according to Abner H. Ferguson, Federal Housing Administrator, today.

"One significant fact which marks 1940 as a turning point," Mr. Ferguson said, "is that in many cities seven out of every ten new homes built and financed under the FHA program last year were located in new subdivisions, planned and developed from the beginning in co-operation with the FHA. In 1939 the average was only about five homes out of every ten.

"Another significant fact is that while the total number of residential subdivisions inspected and analyzed last year by the FHA was just a little more than in 1939, the number of new subdivisions analyzed was 79 per cent greater. The old subdivisions have almost all been modernized and absorbed as home sites. The new subdivisions are chosen from the beginning because of their suitability for development as home communities and because of the demand for homes in those areas.

"Also, the trend toward communities of livable low-cost homes continued in 1940. Around 36 per cent of the subdivisions analyzed last year were designed specifically for homes costing less than $4,000."

Statistically, subdivisions inspected and analyzed in 1940 numbered 2,680. Of these, 98 per cent were restricted to single-family homes, and 1,876 were new. This compares with the 1939 record of 2,615 subdivisions, of which 1,046 were new.

The 2,680 subdivisions analyzed last year contained 248,217 building lots and covered 76,230 acres or 104 square miles of land, sufficient to provide home sites for a city of nearly a million inhabitants and to rank as the sixth city of the United States.

"There is still considerable room for improvement," Mr. Ferguson said, "when it is estimated that some 420,000 single-family dwellings were built in nonfarm areas in 1940. Although many of these dwellings were built in subdivisions analyzed in previous years by the FHA, the production of home sites in planned communities is not entirely keeping pace with residential building."

New Pan American Bay State Group

Formation of the Pan American Society of Massachusetts, organized to "increase the solidarity of the Western Hemisphere," is announced by Mrs. George C. Shattuck, President of the Society.

The Society hopes to make it possible for Boston to take a more active part in the widening relationships between the United States and its 21 sister republics, Mrs. Shattuck said.

"Not only will be Society promote further knowledge of the culture, history and languages of Central and South America, but it will offer hospitality to visiting Latin Americans, and strive to increase the solidarity of the Western Hemisphere," she continued.

Miss Sarah Wambaugh, advisor in the Tacna Arica plebiscite for Peru and active in the Saar plebiscite, Thomas D. Cabot, and Alfred V. Kidder are Vice-Presidents. The first event on the Society's program will take place on April 14, nationally proclaimed as Pan-American Day.

Work at Quonset Point Rushed As Air Base Nears Completion

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 14—The speed with which work has been pushed at the Northeastern Naval Air Station at Quonset Point, R. I., was emphasized this week with the announcement from Washington that the base would be complete and ready for commissioning by July 1, less than a full year from the time the first spadeful of earth was turned for the $25,000,000 project.

The announcement was made by Representative George J. Bates of Massachusetts in a report to Representative Carl Vinson, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee.

Original plans estimated 30 months would be required to complete the base. That estimate was cut in half as work proceeded at full speed and now is reduced again. Mr. Bates based his latest estimate on an investigation made at Quonset within recent weeks.

With work now proceeding at breath-taking speed, more than 8,000 workers are employed at the base and a boom-time era of prosperity has hit small communities on the west shore of Narragansett Bay within driving distance of Quonset.

Population Leaps

The population of East Greenwich, normally 3,800, has leaped to 6,000. Wickford shows a corresponding gain. Owners of scores of old colonial homes have pocketed their pride and taken in "paying guests" in the interest of national defense. Cots have been set up in attics and garages. Summer cottages have been opened up to provide sleeping quarters.

The Chief of Police in East Greenwich yielded the dining room in his home, set up a few beds and converted the room into a dormitory for Quonset workers. Curtains were hung over the plate glass front of a vacant store and quarters fixed up inside for a Quonset worker's family.

State Gave Land

Already one squadron of scouting planes is operating from Quonset. Other squadrons are expected to be added in the spring. When fully commissioned four squadrons of long-range patrol bombers—12 to a squadron plus reserves—will be operating from the base, plus several squadrons of smaller aircraft.

When completed the base will have six landplane hangars and five seaplane hangars, estimated to cost $3,500,000; a dock 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide to accommodate a pair of aircraft carriers; six seaplane ramps, a $1,000,000 assembly and repair shop and scores of other improvements.

The channel was dredged to provide sufficient depth for the aircraft carriers and most of the sand recovered was used to complete a huge landplane field.

Quonset Point's base, it is claimed, will be the best-equipped naval air station between Newfoundland and Trinidid and will be the naval air arm's nerve center in its operations designed to protect the North Atlantic coast. A naval personnel of 3,000 persons will be stationed permanently at Quonset when it is commissioned. The base will serve as a fueling station for both surface and aircraft and an overhaul and repair station for landplanes and seaplanes of all sizes from the smallest trainers to the monster four-motored PBY flying boats.

Most of the North Atlantic air patrol work will be centered at the new station, though other patrols will work out of Newfoundland and other subsidiary bases.

Quonset is approximately midway in the Bay, between the ocean and the tip of the Bay at Providence. It is about 10 miles, as the gull flies, to the Newport naval base and naval training station. Not far away, to the south, is a site where Roger Williams once maintained a farm home some 300 years ago.

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Olympics in Final League Contests at Home—Wagner Hopes to Catch a Place

River Vale and Baltimore Here for Games at Garden

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The final league appearances of the season on home ice are in store for the Boston Olympics this week end when they face off against Baltimore tomorrow night and River Vale Sunday afternoon, both games at Boston Garden.

Following this pair of games, the 'Pics will take to the road for their four remaining league contests, at Washington Wednesday, and at Atlantic City, River Vale, and Baltimore on the week end.

It is just possible that the Olympics may overtake the River Vale Skeeters for fourth place in the championship before the season concludes, for the New Jersey outfit is just four points ahead of the O's and the two teams meet twice. The Skeeters, however, have a game in hand over the local six, and can increase their lead to six points if they defeat Atlantic City tonight.

The chances are bright for a double win for the 'Pics this week end, for judging by their performance in River Vale last Wednesday, when they shutout the Skeeters 3-0, the locals are ready to resume where they left off last December. In the latter part of that month they won eight games in a row.

Team Records

The Olympics have done fairly well against River Vale at home, and perfectly here against Baltimore. At the Garden the 'Pics have won three out of five games against the former, while against the latter they have yet to lose.

The locals' victory Wednesday was their first of the season on River Vale ice, and their manner of winning augurs well for this week end. Reports from that game indicate that the Olympics are skating faster than they have in a month. Altogether this season the O's have won four and lost seven with the Skeeters, and won six, lost two, and tied three with the Orioles.

Against the River Vale entry Coach Hago Harrington plans to throw the same line-up which skated to the shutout Wednesday, and in so doing he will present still another line combination to the Hub fans. This finds the swivel-hipped Johnny Fitzgerald teaming with the two Boston College boys, Al "Fishy" Dumond and Ray Chaisson.

Carried Load

This line carried most of the offensive load against the Skeeters even though they notched only one goal. Ray Chaisson should look to better advantage this week end with two good wings to work with. Since becoming a member of the Olympics Ray has not lived up to the promise he showed as a collegian as far as spectacular playing is concerned, but he has taken the eye of more than one hockey expert. At Ty Andersen Day in New York last Sunday, for instance, Coach Redvers MacKenzie of Washington, who was standing behind the Boston bench, was heard to remark as Chaisson was doing his chores, "I'll take that boy anytime. He is plenty smart out there."

Hago plans to keep intact the line of Junie Stubbs and Dave Walsh on the wings and Gerry Desrosiers in the middle. With Stubbs showing improvement as he approaches the end of his career, this line carries a definite offensive threat. The third trio will be another Green Wave, with three former Dartmouth players teaming together. Danny Sullivan will move over to the center spot from his left wing position, where Jack Costello will fill in. Paul Guibord will operate as usual on right wing. Should Costello, who injured his knee recently, not be able to play, Bob Jeremiah will take his place.

Heavy Bumping

Resorting to his heavy bumping tactics, Coach Harrington intends to throw his two biggest defensemen at the Skeeters—Al Yourkewicz and Al Baronowski. These two boys refused to move from the blue line Wednesday night, and knocked the Skeeters down like tenpins. With such treatment the New Jerseyites were a little chary of crossing into Boston territory and found their scoring effectiveness impaired. Ty Andersen and Cliff Thompson will be the other defense.

In goal will be Vic Polich, who finally achieved a shutout after coming close before this season. Most of the credit for the victory goes to the Minnesota youth, who did not make a slip all evening. No record of the stops were kept, but his mates "generously" credit him with 10. More likely there were four times that number. Several times Vic has gone into the third period without being scored on, and once held the fort until there were just 42 seconds to go.

Previous to the game tomorrow night, the final of the National A. H. A. Senior B tournament will be played. This game will start at 5:30 p. m.

Eddie Miller Taken Aloft for Ride

Ready for Spin Over Randolph Field

The popular Bees' shortstop was given a ride in an army airplane by the Army fliers at Randolph Field, "West Point of the Air," when the team played the cadets' baseball team there. He is shown above being given a send-off by team mates. The pilot is Roy Ballah.

Brimsek Has Task Ahead To Win the Vezina Trophy

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With all the play-off positions settled, the National Hockey League fans now can turn attention to such things as play-off tickets, the all-star teams, the Lady Byng, Vezina, Calder and Hart trophies. The 8-3 score by which Bruins beat Amerks in New York last night clinched two things, first place and the individual scoring title for Bill Cowley.

But the victory did not present too illustrious a picture for Frankie Brimsek in the Vezina goalie trophy honors. As it stands now he is one goal behind Turk Broda of Toronto and three behind Johnny Mowers, Detroit rookie netminder. All three goalies have two games to play.

In the case of Brimsek and Mowers, where their remaining games are against each other, the duel is mighty promising, but the Bruins will have to score four more goals than Detroit in the series to help the local goalie. Broda has a home-and-home series with Chicago and according to the season record between the two teams his chances are pretty good in that Chicago has tallied only 11 goals against Brodie in six games.

Cowley's Position

Cowley's position for the scoring championship is safe. Today he has 58 points with two games to play and his nearest rivals, Syd Apps and Bryan Hextall are out of the running. Apps will not play in either of the Chicago games due to injury and Hextall, with only 43 points, has only one game left (Americans) in which to pick up some 16 or more points.

The all-star voting continues merrily with the Canadian Press tabulating the count as rapidly as possible. The Hart trophy for the most valuable player in the league and the Byng trophy for the most effective and clean player, might come to Boston. Capt. Dit Clapper has a good chance to repeat for the Hart honor and Woody Dumart and Bobby Bauer are well up in the scoring lists with only one minor penalty against them. Gordon Drillon, Toronto right winger, also is a contender for the trophy Bauer won last year with 39 points and only a single minor penalty.

Play-off Tickets

Tickets for the play-offs against Toronto here in Boston are going to be scarce. The Bruin management is taking care of the season ticket holder demands first and reports are, that if any are left, they will be put on sale at nine o'clock the day of the game, Thursday.

The Bruins were due to leave New York today for Detroit where they play the Red Wings Sunday afternoon. The other clubs finish their schedules Sunday with Toronto and Chicago playing their home-and-home series Saturday in Toronto and Sunday in Chicago. Canadiens finish up Saturday night at home with Americans invading. Americans and Rangers wind up Sunday night at New York and Tuesday night the Red Wings visit Boston in the only contest remaining on the schedule.

Thirty games with only one defeat is a record that teams will shoot at for sometime to come and it is not over yet. If the Bruins tie or win the next two with Detroit they will have run it up to 32. And the entire season schedule only calls for 48 games. The only bad feature of such a record is the pointing out of poor balance in the circuit. Rangers and Toronto are the only teams to approach the class of the Bruins regardless of the outcome of the play-offs.

Bees Head Toward Mexico With Hassett Hitting Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 14—The Bees are having many "extra entertainment innings." Last Tuesday they were accorded every possible military courtesy at Randolph Field, "America's West Point of the Air." Today they depart for romantic and mysterious Mexico where they are assured of another royal reception.

According to latest advices by George (Duffy) Lewis, popular and energetic traveling secretary of the club, a dozen Mexican motorcycle policemen will meet the Boston streamlined cruiser at the border and escort the players from that point to Monterrey, the scene of their week-end battles with the Browns. This special service should cut the time of the trip at least an hour.

It is rumored that the brother of Mexico's President will accompany the Hub party throughout the last leg of the journey. Whether or not he does so remains a matter of conjecture, but in any event high ranking officials will be out in force to greet both the Boston and St. Louis diamond experts.

Good Neighbor Policy

If the boys on the Boston club make as favorable an impression on the Mexicans as they did on the officers, cadets and soldiers at the incomparable Randolph air training grounds, the trip to Monterrey will prove an unqualified success and President Roosevelt's "good neighbor policy" will be strengthened on both sides of the international border.

The Bees are still talking about the jaunt to Randolph Field and expressing gratitude for the rare hospitality which was extended to them there. They made a complete tour of the camp and saw practically all of the 300 training planes in actual operation. Eight flights are held daily, four in the morning and the same number in the afternoon. Approximately 60 planes participate in each flight.

President Bob Quinn was particularly impressed with the grading system used for cadets, remarking that it is similar in many respects to the method which he and his son John employ in passing judgment on their farm club players. Quinn approved the idea of having four instructors mark the blue-uniformed flying candidates instead of only one.

Triple Play Made

The Bees were glad to stage their sensational triple play before such a friendly gathering, which included a 20-piece band. This was the third time in as many years that Stengel's grenadiers have contributed a three-ply execution. They pulled the unusual trick in an exhibition game at Bradenton in 1939; chalked up the only one made in the National League all last year and made the third one last Tuesday. With two mates on base, an Army pinch hitter crashed a liner straight into Henry Majeski's hands. Henry tossed to Gremp at second, who in turn threw to Hassett to complete the breath-taking play.

Hassett has performed brilliantly since he reached here. Upon his arrival, Buddy was convinced that the Bees planned to use him in a trade but that belief didn't affect his spirit. The young man of Manhattan who is a singer of no mean ability, is striving earnestly to regain his rightful place in the diamond sun. He has been stinging the ball regularly in practice sessions and also whenever given the opportunity to relieve Dahlgren on first.

His fielding has also been considerably smoother than last year, and he would probably be the Bees' regular first baseman at the present writing if the club hadn't purchased the sparkling Dahlgren. Apparently Hassett requires stern competition to bring out the best baseball that is in him. He took the first base job away from Elburt Fletcher two springs ago at Bradenton when the Greater Boston boy was considered a fixture at the post.

Hassett's Slump

Hassett is at a loss to account for his batting slump a year ago. Although finishing the 1940 campaign with a mark of only .234, the lowest average since he entered organized baseball with Wheeling in 1933, Hassett was the fifth hardest batter to fan in the senior circuit last season. He whiffed but 16 times, once in approximately 30 trips to the plate.

Up until last year, Buddy was always labelled a .300 performer. At Norfolk in 1934 he batted at a .360 pace and drove across 95 runs. He hit .310 in 1936 and .304 in 1937 for Brooklyn and registered .308 with the Bees in 1939. It is indeed rare when a player of Hassett's ability and experience falls off 64 points in one year and the native New Yorker is out to prove to skeptics that it was all a mistake.

If Hassett stages a batting comeback, the Bees may carry two first sackers this year.

Pitcher Must Make Red Sox This Time or Be Released

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 14—If, without giving the situation too much concentration at this stage of the training grind, you check off Dickman, Dobson, Fleming, Grove, Harris, Hash, Johnson, Rich, Ryba and Wilson as most likely to be retained by Manager Joe Cronin, there would seem to be little room for a young 165-pounder by the name of Charley "Senator" Wagner. Three times Charley has reported to Payne Field in the spring and three times he has been turned back.

But if Cronin's pitchers were picked by a popularity vote, Wagner would go to the head of the class. He would be without competition. A more likable boy never joined a big league ball club. He is one of those fellows who goes around making friends for baseball—a credit to the game.

Loves to Pitch

However, Wagner would trade his personality any day for a job in the big leagues. He loves to pitch, and knows how, but to date has lacked the stamina so necessary in a hurler who operates in the American League. In brief stretches with the varsity, Charley has gone along well enough for three or four innings, but those A. L. hitters always managed to get to him. Walking around with men like Woody Rich, Dickman, Dobson and Grove, the Senator looks like a high school boy.

"Joe Cronin has promised me that I'll get a thorough trial," said Wagner before today's workout at Payne Field. "What more can a fellow ask? I know this is my last chance, and that if I don't make it this time I may never get another fling at the majors. But I can't do any more than give my best. You know I'll do that, because you know how I love to play the game."

Eleven Straight

If Wagner ever will be ready, he is now. After leaving the Red Sox last spring, he went back to Louisville and won 11 games in a row—nine during the regular season and two in the play-offs. He was one of the chief reasons why the club reached the American Association play-offs and the Little World Series. His minor league earned run average was a sensational 1.84 for 11 games and 83 innings. He walked only 22 batters and fanned 37. It was this record that during the winter prompted Cronin to announce Wagner would get as much work in the Grapefruit League as any man on the Red Sox staff. The next time Boston lets the boy go, it will have to be outright, as he has been optioned three times.

Although Cronin will probably drop two or three of his pitchers before the Red Sox return to the Hub at the close of the training trip, he will give Wagner his big chance after the American League race gets under way. Remembering that one cannot always tell what a pitcher can do until he has been tested under the pressure of a pennant race, Joe will make his final decision in the Wagner case in late April.

* * *

In 306 times at bat for American Association opposition, Wagner allowed only 65 base hits. He is 25 years of age.

* * *

The Red Sox tomorrow play the first of a two-game series with their Louisville farm. To do this they take a nine-mile bus ride North along the Tamiami Trail to Bradenton, the old training grounds of the Bees.

* * *

On Sunday the Cronins will face the Cincinnati Reds at Tampa. The world champions won the opener at Plant Field a week ago today, 4-1, and again here yesterday, 3-1. On Monday the Sox take the long trip to Sebring for the start of their annual spring series with the Newark Bears.

* * *

If Cronin carries 10 pitchers in the heat of the flag race, he could keep five outfielders, two catchers and as many as seven infielders and still be one under the 25 player limit. However, Joe probably will string along with the usual six infielders.

Sports Around the Hub

National A. H. A. Ice Tourney

The "97" Club of Boston, defending champions, moved easily through their first-round game in the National A. H. A. Senior B championship at the Garden last night, easily defeating the Lewiston Cyclones 12-2. In other games, the Junior Olympics had a hard night, barely nosing out Hans Wineberger's Boston Reds; the Notre Dame Club of Waterville, Maine, defeated the Springfield Braves 4-2; and the Flying Frenchmen of Woonsocket outscored the Metropolitan Tigers 7-5.

Tonight's schedule calls for the Junior Olympics to take on the "97" Club and the Frenchmen to meet Waterville, the first game starting at 7 p. m. The final is scheduled for tomorrow evening, prior to the Senior Olympics-Baltimore Orioles game.

* * *

Over at M. I. T.'s new pool this afternoon the annual New England intercollegiate swimming championships began, with trials being held in every event. Chief interest surrounded the attempts of Brown to register its ninth consecutive title, and the efforts of Springfield to thwart the Bruins. At Navy today the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League championships opened its two-day stand, with spectators and contestants alike watching to see just how many points Yale swimmers can score and how many records they will break. Those colleges in the struggle for the points not taken by Yale include Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Navy, Dartmouth, and Columbia.

* * *

At Mount Mansfield, Vt., this morning the seventh annual Vermont interscholastic championship ski meet got under way, with 12 high school teams in the competition. The downhill race was conducted this morning, and the cross country event this afternoon, with the slalom and jumping to be held tomorrow morning and tomorrow afternoon respectively.

* * *

April 4 has been set for the opening date of the sixth annual New England Boys' Club basketball championship, held again this year under direction of the Boston Club. Top-notch teams from Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Maine will enter first-round trials on that date with semi-final and final games the following day. The championship will be held at the Eben D. Jordan Memorial Gymnasium in Charlestown.

* * *

Rhode Island State's basketball team ranks highly in the estimation of Henry Swasey, coach at New Hampshire. In picking his all-New England League quintet, Swasey placed four Rams on his first team—Bud Conley, forward, Stutz Modzelewski, center, and Warner Keaney and Bob Applebee, guards. Henry pulled a surprise, however, when he named Dartmouth as his top New England team.

* * *

Bradford Washburn, Director of the New England Museum of Natural History, will present a lecture with colored movies entitled, "The Ascent of Mt. Bertha," at the Amesbury High School Auditorium next Thursday night. Proceeds from the lecture will be used to improve the illuminated slope and ski tow on Locke's Hill in Amesbury, operated by the Powow Ski Club which is sponsoring the talk.

* * *

Briefs: Union Boat Club won the Inter-Club Class C squash racquets championship last night with a 4-1 victory over the Harvard Business School . . . The national amateur court tennis singles championship got under way today at the Tennis & Racquet Club . . . Boston University fencers bowed to Boston College yesterday, 18-9 . . . Coach Pat Hanley of B. U. is having his troubles even though he hasn't yet got his varsity football squad outdoors . . . Already he has lost three bright sophomore prospects who have left school: Paul Futeransky and Jim Fitzgerald, halfbacks, and Manny Castro, 273-pound tackle.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Pts
Washington	36	14	7	79
Baltimore	36	17	6	78
Atlantic City	26	26	5	57
River Vale	25	31	2	52
Boston	21	32	6	48
New York	18	42	0	36

Walker Cup Series

Baltimore	9	4	1	19
Washington	8	3	1	17
River Vale	7	5	1	15
Atlantic City	5	6	1	11
New York	5	10	0	10
Boston	3	9	2	8

N. E. Basketball

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 14 (AP)—Southern New England teams dominated the first day's play in the New England interscholastic basketball tournament with two Connecticut quintets and one each from Massachusetts and Rhode Island advancing to the semifinals.

Rindge Tech, of Cambridge, winner of the Eastern Massachusetts title, closed the opening day round with a 28-13 victory over Central High School of Manchester, after Pawtucket West, of Pawtucket, R. I., ousted another Massachusetts team, Northampton, 35-23.

In afternoon battles, Windham High, of Willimantic, Conn., eliminated Edward Little High, of Auburn, Maine, 45-22, and Bristol, Conn., ended Burlington, Vt., hopes with a 29-16 decision.

Montreal Royals Win

MONTREAL, March 14 (AP)—With Bull Durnan unbeatable in the nets, the Montreal Royals captured the Quebec Senior Hockey League title for the third successive year last night by turning back the Ottawa Senators 2-0 in the fourth game of their best-of-five series.

College Basketball
By the Associated Press

East Central (Okla.) State 32, Central (Okla.) State 30.

N. E. Skiing Conditions

By the Associated Press

The lone problem facing the New England ski fan this week end is to decide where to ski—and he can take his pick right out of a hat without being disappointed.

With spring and sun-tan schussing in the offing, conditions were "good to excellent" in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Western Massachusetts. The snow cover is from one to six feet in depth, so it looks as though the skis won't be put away until after the baseball season starts.

Nearly all of the major ski meets are history but there will be a few competitions to attract the winter sports fans. At Berlin, N. H., the Nansen Ski Club will hold a jump-for-distance-only event in the hopes a new record will be established. Qualified jumpers are invited to compete. The club's international downhill and slalom meet, originally set for this week end, has been postponed.

The Concord (N. H.) Ski and Outing Club will hold its carnival at the Russell Pond area. Cross-country is down for Saturday morning, while slalom races for men, women and juniors will be held Saturday afternoon. Downhill and jumping will be run off Sunday.

Second, third and fourth class tests, and "C" time trials take place Sunday at Waterville Valley under the aegis of the Newfound Region Winter Sports Association.

* * *

Skidoings: There should be plenty of "teller-marks" in the Eastern slope tomorrow and Sunday . . . 300 New England and New York bankers are going up, and their races on Cranmore Mountain no doubt will be watched with "interest." . . . The Tamworth Trail trampers have side-stepped the full length of the mile-and-a-quarter Mt. Whittier ski trail but if you haven't got a well-controlled stem in your repertoire, we suggest you keep away . . . Skiers from 12 schools are taking part today and tomorrow in the Vermont interscholastic championship events at Mt. Mansfield . . . Those Green Mountain boys take to skiing like their ancestors took Ticonderoga.

Conditions

Massachusetts

Berkshires—Mt. Greylock, 18 new powder on 17 granular base. Excellent. Brodie Mt., 8 new powder on 6 packed base. Excellent. Cheshire, 6 settled powder on 6 hard base. Excellent. Pittsfield State Forest, 6 to 8 new powder on 1 to 7 hard base. Excellent. Bouquets, 12 new powder on 6 packed base. Excellent. Lenox, 8 packed powder. Good. Beartown State Forest, 4 to 8 new powder on 1 to 5 hard base. Excellent. Bar S Ranch, East Mt. Forest, Great Barrington, 4 to 8 new powder on 1 to 5 hard base. Excellent.

Greenfield—Pine skiing Franklin County with 8 to 10 inches powder and very light crust over 12-inch crust base.

Vermont

Rutland—Pico Peak, 4,000 feet, base 40, surface, 12 powder. Excellent. Little Pico, 2,650 feet, 32, 19 powder. Excellent. Ski House slope, 2,000 feet, 23, 8 powder. Excellent.

Bennington—12 new snow on 14 base. Best prospects of winter.

Brattleboro—20 inches, 8 new powder over breakable crust.

Wilmington—28 inches, 10 new powder over settled powder.

Brantree—28 inches, 15 powder. Good.

Bellows Falls—10 packed base; 6 settled powder. Excellent.

New Hampshire

Cannon Mountain—4,000 feet, 11 to 13 new powder over 60 frozen granular base. Good.

Littleton—9 new powder over 8 packed base. Excellent.

North Woodstock—9 inches new powder over packed base. Excellent.

Sugar Hill—10 new powdrr over 8 packed base. Excellent.

Contoocook-Warner—8-10 inches new powder over packed base. Good.

Hanover—10 powder, 8 old powder. Good.

Monadnock Region—8-12 inches powder over crusty base. Good.

Engineering Ace

M. I. T. Sprinter

Bill Denhard, crack Tech sprinter, is hopeful of taking the sprint title in the annual New England intercollegiate swimming championships which opened this afternoon in the new M. I. T. pool. Denhard has been beaten only once in dual meet competition this winter.

Myers Selected Boston College Gridiron Coach

The long-sought answer to the Boston College football coaching appointment took place last night when John P. Curley, graduate-manager, announced Dennis E. "Denny" Myers to fill the vacancy left when Frank Leahy resigned to go to Notre Dame.

Myers is a graduate of the University of Iowa, where he captained the freshman team and played three years with the varsity. After a turn at professional football he began a coaching career at West Virginia in 1932, and has continued as a line coach since.

Following two season at West Virginia, he accompanied Earle "Greasy" Neale to Yale in 1934. In 1936 Tuss McLaughry signed him on as an assistant coach at Brown University, where he remained until the close of last season. McLaughry went to Dartmouth during the winter and Neil "Skip" Stahley of Harvard was selected to coach Brown.

Of the several candidates for the Boston College job, Myers has been prominent from the start. His appointment means that the Sugar Bowl winner will not have to vary their general tactics of play too much.

At Iowa he played varsity football under the coaching of Bert Ingwerson from 1927-29. His professional football was played with the Chicago Bears. No terms or length of contract were announced by Curley.

New Record Set For Relay Race By Eli Quartet

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 14 (AP)—Four Yale swimmers, competing against time, set a new world's record of 3:27.7 for the 400-yard freestyle relay yesterday, the third record-smashing performance by a Yale quartet in a little more than a month.

The performance by Bob Bennett, Dick Kelly, Ed Pope, and Howard Johnson was supervised and timed by A. A. U. officials and, Yale athletic officials said, would be accepted as a record.

The previous record, 3:28.8, was set Feb. 22 by Tom Britton, Kelly, Pope, and Johnson, lowering the mark of 3:30.1 set 10 days before by the latter trio and Jack Vreeland.

For all but Bennett, the effort was a warm-up for the eastern intercollegiates starting today at Annapolis. Bennett is a freshman and therefore ineligible.

Individual times were: Bennett, 0:52.8; Kelly, 0:52; Pope, 0:52, and Johnson, 0:50.9.

Fernandes to St. Paul

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif. (AP)—Eddie Fernandes, promising young catcher, has been sent to St. Paul on option by the Pittsburgh Pirates. Fernandes was obtained last summer from Portland for cash, Pitcher Ray Harrell and another player but failed to continue the fast pace he had set in the Pacific Coast League.

College Hockey
By the Associated Press

Illinois 4, Michigan 3.

Favor St. Nicks To Win National A. A. U. Ice Title

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 14 (AP)—The St. Nicholas Club of New York, one of the oldest hockey organizations in the country, will send its undefeated sextet into the National A. A. A. U. championship starting here tonight as the favorite to bring the title back from the Midwest where it has gone for two straight winters.

The University of Minnesota, 1940 champions, will not defend the crown won at Lake Placid, N. Y., nor will the Cleveland Legion skaters who won here two years ago be in the competition. The western standard bearer this year is the Des Moines, Iowa, sextet of which little is known in the East.

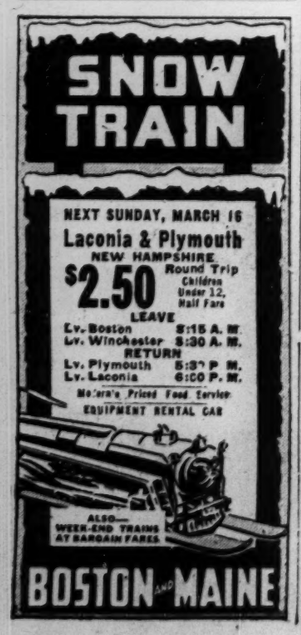
The New Haven Brock-Halls, finalists in two of the last three championships, will try for a fourth time, but are not rated as strong as in previous winters although their record shows 10 victories in 11 starts.

The St. Nicks, a collection of former Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Dartmouth players, defeated all the strong eastern college teams this winter. The roster includes Stew Iglehart, polo star; Bob Cooke, New York sports writer; Freddie Moseley, one of the greatest centers ever developed at Harvard; and Johnny Thomas, veteran of over a decade of amateur hockey following three years with the Yale varsity.

The St. Nicks and Des Moines drew byes in the first round. The tourney opens tonight with a game between the Torrington, Conn., Red Wings and the Berlin, N. H. skaters followed by a clash between the Brock-Halls and Clinton, N. Y., semifinal rivals last year.

Not Sanctioned

Warning has been issued by the Amateur Athletic Union that the Eastern Open basketball championship tournament that will be held at Saratoga Springs, New York, March 21-23, is not a sanctioned amateur competition and that amateur teams and players participating will render themselves ineligible for further amateur play. The disguise of the "open" tournament cannot hide the fact that it is sponsored by a professional basketball league and has received no A. A. U. sanction or endorsement.



Five Court Players Picked From Two Colleges for Southwest Conference Team

Arkansas and Rice Dominate All-Star Basketball Quintet

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas, March 14—Cage players of the University of Arkansas and Rice Institute, champions and runner-up, dominate the 1941 All-Southwest Conference basketball team.

The Arkansas Razorbacks, who will represent this section at the Western N. C. A. A. finals in Kansas City March 21 and 22, placed three men on the team, while two were selected from the Rice quintet.

The all-star quintet is composed of John Adams of Arkansas and Frank Carswell of Rice at forwards, Robert Kinney of Rice at center, and John Freiberger and Howard Hickey of Arkansas at guards.

These players averaged nearly 12 points a game apiece. On paper the team defeating this combination would have to score more than 60 points in a game. It is one of the highest scoring combinations ever to be selected as a Southwest mythical quintet.

Tall Team

The team also does not lack height. The players average 6 feet three inches, the smallest man on the squad being Carswell, 5 feet 11 inches.

Defensively, the all-star team would not be a world-beater, with Freiberger, the six-foot eight-inch Razorback, the only outstanding guard. Freiberger played center during the regular playing season, but he was placed at guard on the mythical team to make room for Kinney and to give the team some defensive power which is sadly lacking.

Freiberger scored only 61 points during the season, a poor mark in the Southwest which saw 11 players reach 100 points or better during the year. The other four players are high in the scoring column, with Adams entrenched in first place with 206 points, Carswell next with 175 points, Kinney with 144 points, and Hickey in eighth place with 119 points.

* * *

University of Texas trackmen got off to a flying start in defense of their Southwest Conference championship by winning two track meets in as many days.

The Longhorns scored 31 points in the Border Olympics at Laredo, Texas, to nose out the defending champions, North Texas State College, by one point. Each school was allowed to enter only 13 men. The next day the Longhorns won the San Antonio Invitation meet, scoring 38 points in 13 events.

The Texas team went away from Laredo with two new Border Olympic records. The 880-yard relay team won the event in the time of 1m. 27.9s. Morris Barefield won the 440-yard run in the time of 49.6, a new record.

* * *

Football spring training notes: Baylor University began spring training under its new coach, Frank Kimbrough, this week. This will be the second spring session for the Bears, the squad having practiced several weeks under the outgoing coach, Morley Jennings, who recently accepted the athletic directorship at Texas Tech. A special Conference ruling was necessary for the Bears to start the second session since Southwest rules permit only a month of practice.

Only three Southwest squads will be in action after this week. The University of Texas squad completed the 30-day training period Saturday when the first team defeated the second team, 6-to-0. Texas A. & M., Southern Methodist, and Rice close practices this week. All had their last spring games Saturday. The Texas Aggie regulars ran over the substitutes, 54-to-0; a white-jerseyed Rice squad nosed out a blue squad, 16-to-14, and S. M. U. first stringers defeated the fourth team, 19-to-0.

Texas Christian and Arkansas started practice last week and have three more weeks to go. **J. H.**

Safe at First —By Pap'

George ARCHIE
- WASHINGTON'S ROOKIE FROM SEATTLE IS ALL SET TO COVER FIRST BASE
!
HE'S TOO BUSY CLINCHING THE JOB TO HAVE TIME FOR ANY TALKING
WELL, WELL !!
JUDGE LANDIS MADE DETROIT PAY HIM $3,000 BECAUSE OF A COVER-UP DEAL IN THE MINORS
HE HIT COAST LEAGUE PITCHING FOR AN AVERAGE OF 324 IN 174 GAMES LAST YEAR
PAP'

AP Features

Archie Appears Set

The steady stream of ball players whom Bucky Harris has tried and found wanting as first basemen is likely to be ended for some time at least now that George Archie is on hand. He appears to have what it takes to cover the initial sack for Washington.

First base has been something of a problem for Washington ever since Joe Kuhel was traded to the Chicago White Sox. Jimmy Wasdell, the confident rookie, failed to fill Kuhel's shoes after a fair trial. Zeke Bonura likewise failed to make the grade. After that, Harris tried out several candidates including the veteran Ossie Bluege. But always with the same result.

And then Washington had a chance to pick up George Archie in the draft. On the strength of flattering reports from Seattle, where Archie toiled last season, and from other Pacific Coast League spots, Harris nominated Archie for the berth at first. He had a better than fair year in 1940. He batted .324, led the league in doubles, drove in 102 runs and made 215 hits. That record earned him the most valuable player award.

The fact that he took part in 174 games last season suggests that he is durable. His big hands are the tools of a successful ball player.

Archie started playing organized baseball seven years ago. The past four seasons of Double-A league ball should provide an ample background for a career in the majors. Starting with Muskogee in 1934, Archie moved along by way of Beaumont, Toledo and Indianapolis. The Tigers had him for a brief trial but sold him back to the minors. Judge Landis discovered something unorthodox about the deal and the Detroit team was forced to pay him $3,000. He went to Seattle as part payment for Pitcher Freddie Hutchinson. Now it looks as though Archie was set for a long whirl in the big show where Hutchinson failed to produce.

Senators Undergo Shifts Seeking Right Combination

ORLANDO, Fla., March 14 (AP)—Having finished within one jump of the American League cellar last year, the Washington Senators are undergoing a great shifting-around in spring training in a rather forlorn hope that something might click and put them up in the running.

For one thing, the great "Cuban experiment" is over, and outside of one lonesome Venezuelan the club that Manager Bucky Harris puts in the field will be as American as the Capitol Dome. Without breaking any confidences, we can say that this is a great relief to Bucky.

For another thing, they know now with an awful certainty that Buddy Lewis in not an outfielder and are bringing him back to his former post at third base, with Cecil Travis shifting over to short and the weak-hitting Jim Pofahl reverting to the bench.

Need Good Pitching

None of this is likely to do the nationals any real harm and it might effect some slight improvement, but it begins to look like "Old Fox" Clark Griffith has lost forever his knack of putting together championship teams out of old bailing wire and odds and ends from the attic.

"It's pitching we need, of course," said Harris. "They slugged us around pretty brutally last year. We could stand a little batting strength, too, but I would let that pass if we could come up with another Sidney Hudson or two."

Hudson is the youngster who jumped straight from Class D to the majors last year, and, after a slow start, suddenly learned a change of pace and became a great pitcher. He forms exactly one third of the club's mound staff, the other two being Dutch Leonard and Ken Chase. Among them, they either won or lost the amazing total of 98 games last season, which gives a rough idea what the rest of the staff must have been like.

Stout Joe Krakauskas who has threatened for a couple of years to become a dependable winner, finally used up Harris' patience and was traded to Cleveland for the veteran outfielder, Ben Chapman. Roger Cramer was obtained from the Boston Red Sox in a three-cornered deal that sent Gerald Walker to Cleveland.

Fast Trio

With George Case still on hand, this gives the team an outfield that a lot of clubs could use. They are a fast trio, at least, and they will need all their speed and endurance many an afternoon this summer. Chapman asked for the deal and is working unusually hard.

First-baseman George Archie is Washington's star rookie, the one rival managers always ask about first. He is a quiet number, but he looks like he can both field and hit and it is considered strange that the bidding for him was so light that Griffith got him at a bargain price.

Archie, who had a previous trial with Detroit, hit .322 for Seattle last year and was voted the most valuable player in the Pacific Coast League. He made 215 hits in 179 games, so he wasn't exactly a flash in the pan.

At second the team still has Jim Bloodworth, who hit only .245 last year. How long he will remain there is problematical, for the 36-year-old Buddy Myer is making a determined effort to win the job back for himself and is looking surprisingly good. Either player, though is a stop-gap.

Rick Ferrell still is a good catcher after 12 years in the main tent.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Games Today

At Tampa, Fla.—Cincinnati (N) vs New York (A).
At Havana, Cuba—Brooklyn (N) vs Cuban All-Stars.
At St. Petersburg, Fla.—St. Louis (N) vs Washington (A).
At Anaheim, Calif.—Pittsburgh (N) vs Philadelphia (A).
At Miami, Fla.—New York (N) vs Philadelphia (N).
At San Fernando, Calif.—Chicago (A) vs Seattle (PC).
At Fort Myers, Fla.—Cleveland (A) vs Kansas City (AA).

Yesterday's Results

At New Braunfels, Texas—Minneapolis (AA) 8, Boston (N) 6.
At Havana, Cuba—Brooklyn (N) 11, Cuban All-Stars 4.
At St. Petersburg, Fla.—St. Louis (N) 4, Cleveland (A) 2.
At Sarasota, Fla.—Cincinnati (N) 3, Boston (A) 1.
At Bradenton, Fla.—New York (A) 8, Louisville (AA) 2.
At San Bernardino, Calif.—Philadelphia (A) vs Pittsburgh (N) cancelled—rain.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results March 13

National League

Boston 8, New York Americans 3.
Detroit 3, Chicago 2.

American League

Buffalo 2, Indianapolis 0.
Providence 6, New Haven 2.

American Association

St. Louis 5, Tulsa 2.

Tonight's Schedule

American Association

St. Paul at Omaha.

Bruins Take League Title With Victory

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	26	8	12	162	99	64
Toronto	26	14	6	135	98	58
Detroit	21	15	10	109	96	52
Rangers	20	19	8	137	122	48
Chicago	16	23	7	111	129	39
Montreal	15	26	6	115	147	36
Americans	8	27	11	96	174	27

Results March 13

Detroit 3, Chicago 2.
Boston 8, Americans 3.

By the Associated Press

Half a dozen games remain to be cleared up in the National Hockey League before the schedule closes next Tuesday, but all of them might just as well be swept aside and the decks cleared for the Stanley Cup play-offs.

The last uncertainties were solved last night when the Boston Bruins crushed the New York Americans 8-3 to clinch first place for the third-straight year and the Detroit Red Wings subdued the Chicago Black Hawks 3-2 to nail down third place.

With this business out of the way, the games that are left cannot change the positions in the standings and President Frank Calder already has announced arrangements for the opening play-offs starting next Thursday.

Play-Offs Start March 20

Series A, best of seven games, will open that night with second place Toronto at Boston. The teams then will play again March 22 at Boston, March 25 at Toronto, March 27 at Toronto, March 29 at Boston, April 1 at Toronto and April 3 at Boston—or as many of these dates as are needed to settle the issue.

Series B, best of three games, will bring together the fourth place New York Rangers and the Wings at Detroit March 20 with subsequent contests at New York March 23 and at Detroit March 25.

Series C, also best of three, matches Montreal's sixth-place Canadiens and the fifth-place Black Hawks at Chicago March 20, at Montreal March 22 and at Chicago March 24.

The winners in Series B and C then will play for the right to meet the Series A winners for the Stanley Cup.

Overwhelming Favorites

Boston, although winning the league championship on the basis of regular season play last year, saw the Stanley Cup go to the Rangers. This time, however, the Bruins are coming up to the play-offs at the peak of their form and will be overwhelming favorites to regain the top honor in hockey.

They were irresistible in beating the Amerks last night and lost only one of their last 30 games. They took a two-goal lead in the first period against the Americans and after New York hopefully tied the count in the second stanza, they cleaned up the ice with the league's cellar club. Five of the Boston goals were tallied in a whirlwind final period.

The game at Detroit was hard fought, but a goal by Bill Jennings in the last two minutes of play decided the battle in the Wings' favor.

Sub-Par Scores A Dime a Dozen In 4-Ball Golf

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 14 (AP)—Only holes-in-one were going to mean anything today if the pro-amateur second and third round combinations in the national best-ball tournament continued their blasting.

So sharply were shots tuned in yesterday's first round that birdies sometimes only halved a hole, while eagles were frequent as some of the better known pro stars were eliminated. Sub-par scores were a dime a dozen.

Craig Wood of Mamaroneck, N. Y., and Frank Strafaci of Great Neck, N. Y., had what amounted to lightning rods in their bags as they whipped out a seven-under-par 16-hole game to defeat Clyde Usina of West Palm Beach and Smiley Quick of Lakeside, Calif., 3 and 2.

Eight Under Par

They had an eight-under-par 29 at the turn, carding an eagle and six birdies in what was regarded as the top match of the day.

Lloyd Mangrum of Oak Park, Ill., and his amateur partner, Morton Bright of Daytona Beach, Fla., came out from under to win 2 and 1 over their favored opponents, Henry Picard of Hershey, Pa., and Frank Ford of Charleston, S. C., who won the title here in 1937.

An upset also dogged Johnny Revolta and Walter Burkemo, both of Evanston, Ill., who went down one up before Lloyd Sparrow and Dick Van Kleeck of Jacksonville, Fla.

20th Green

And only by the narrowest of margins did defending champion Horton Smith of Oak Park, Ill., stay in the running. Playing with Charles Sheldon of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Smith dropped a long putt on the 20th green to oust Ed Brooks of Bartow, Fla., and Tommy Aycock of Jacksonville, one up.

Smith and Sheldon led off the remaining teams against Johnny Farrell of Hollywood, Fla., and George Victor of Chicago. The 36-hole semifinals are tomorrow and the 36-hole finals Sunday.

Second-round pairings were as follows:

Smith-Sheldon vs. Farrell-Victor.
Brosch-Butler vs. Snead-Wehrle.
Sparrow-Van Kleeck vs. Cooper-Dawson.
Ghezzi-Minkley vs. Shute-Stark.
Hines-Demaris vs. Walper-Chapman.
Wood-Strafaci vs. Runyan-Whitehead.
Goggin-Gordon vs. Thompson-Dann.
Grout-Frank Allan vs. Lloyd Mangrum-Bright.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

McKechnie's Way With Pitchers

SARASOTA, Fla.—Bill McKechnie, who has a way with pitchers, is trying his pet system on Monte Pearson. Like several other hurlers who have joined the canny Scot in recent years, Monte is supposed to have pitched himself out. But no one will believe it until the Cincinnati manager has tried and failed. If, at the close of the spring training season, the veteran right-hander is turned loose by the Reds, the critics will accept him as finished. It seems that when McKechnie can't get them to win, nobody can.

Pearson was turned aside this winter by another great handler of pitchers—Joe McCarthy. In the course of that disappointing 1940 season, the Yankee pilot discovered Pearson's arm was not right. Having a group of highly promising youngsters coming along, Joe was willing to gamble on the rookie talent and let Pearson try a comeback in another city. Incidentally, you will notice that the Yanks were careful to plant Monte in the National League, where he cannot bother them all summer.

Dodgers Have Higbe

McKechnie has the best pitching staff in the majors, with or without Pearson. But when Bill has to sit by and watch the Brooklyn Dodgers strengthen their 1941 flag chances by buying Kirby Higbe from the Phillies, he figured that a look at Pearson would not do any harm and it might be a big help.

Pearson was in the American League for nine years, winning 99 games for the Yankees and Indians while dropping 59. He has the flattering distinction of never having been defeated in a World Series—four wins in four starts. He had his best year in 1936, with the Yanks, when he won 19 and lost only seven. His .731 winning percentage was the highest in the league. But Monte will tell you that the peak of his career came on Aug. 27, 1938, when he hurled a no-hit, no-run game against his former Cleveland mates. He must also remember that chilly day in the fall of '39 when he blanketed the Cincinnati club on a pair of hits.

Fette, Turner

McKechnie's past success with so-called cast-offs must be a source of inspiration to Pearson. When manager of the Boston club, Bill took Jim Turner and Lou Fette out of the American Association and saw each of them win 20 games in the National League in their "freshman" year. Other clubs had passed them up because of their long terms in the minors. Turner is still winning for the Reds. Worked in spots last year, he helped the Cincy outfit to its second straight flag by chalking up 14 triumphs. McKechnie will probably use Pearson in a similar capacity.

Little importance was placed on the arrival last spring of Joe Beggs in the Ohio metropolis. Joe had failed to impress the Yankees after three trials and a stretch at Newark, but his relief pitching for McKechnie was one of the big stories of the 1940 campaign. He appeared in 37 games, practically all of them out of the bull pen, and was credited with an even dozen victories. It is not difficult to guess how Joe McCarthy would have welcomed those 12 wins at Yankee Stadium. Walter O. Briggs, Sr., would have had no occasion to give the baseball writers those handsome billfolds during the last World Series.

Vandy Still Around

Armed with one of the best curve balls in the majors, Pearson is working slowly and cautiously, but hard to get himself ready for his maiden year in the senior circuit. If he could come back and win a dozen or so for McKechnie, the familiar Brooklyn cry of "Wait until next year" would again be heard around the world in September. A pitching staff functioning around Paul Derringer, Bucky Walters, Junior Thompson, Whitey Moore, Turner, Beggs and Pearson, could clinch the next N. L. flag in August if the Dodgers start kicking balls all over the infield.

McKechnie is still going along with Johnny Vander Meer, hoping for the best. This is one case even the capable Scot is unable to solve. "Vandy" has his speed and never stops trying, but his sense of direction when throwing to the plate seems hopeless.

Bromwich Beats Quist

SYDNEY, March 14 (AP)—John Bromwich defeated Adrian Quist, 8—6, 6—4, yesterday in a tennis match played for war charity. The Australian Davis Cup champions have played several such matches in recent months.

Red Raider Captain

HAMILTON, N. Y. (AP)—Willett (Bill) Foster, Jr., of Burlington, Vt., has been elected captain of the Colgate swimming team.

Riggs Slams His Way Into The Indoor Quarter-Finals

OKLAHOMA CITY, March 14 (AP)—Defending champion Bobby Riggs of Chicago slammed his way into the quarterfinals of the men's national indoor tennis tournament last night, routing Tommy Higgins of Oklahoma City, former State titleholder, 6—0, 6—3.

Riggs sped through the first set and salted away the first three games of the second before loosening his relentless defense. Then, trailing 1—4, Higgins won two games in a row, breaking Riggs' service for the first time. Riggs then turned on the power and ran out the match.

Player Under Wraps

Don McNeill of Oklahoma City, national outdoor champion and second seeded behind Riggs, kept his sweater on as he ousted Stanley Draper, Oklahoma City youngster, 6—1, 6—0.

McNeill meets unseeded Frank McElwee in the quarterfinals, and Riggs plays Frank Guernsey of Houston, Texas, seeded No. 8.

Wayne Sabin, Portland, Ore., seeded No. 4, eliminated unseeded Norman Brooks, of San Francisco, 6—2, 6—1, to move into the quarterfinals against Jack Kramer of Los Angeles.

Brooks never had a chance against the speedy Sabin, who flashed the same form that carried him to the national indoors title in 1939.

Kovacs Clowns

Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., third seeded player disposed of George Counts, Oklahoma State champion from Oklahoma City, 6—2, 6—4, earning the right to meet Bill Talbert of Cincinnati in the quarterfinals.

The Californian built up a four-game lead in each set before starting his nightly clowning. Counts took advantage of Kovacs' antics to stage a mild rally, but when the final set had reached a 5—4 count, Kovacs grew serious again and finished with a love game and an "ace" on the final serve.

McElwee, University of Arkansas net ace, pulled the first major surprise by upsetting Ed "Lefty" Brown, Texas municipal champion from Waco, 8—6, 6—1.

The Texas southpaw, a sophomore at Baylor University and ranked seventh in the singles division, was the first seeded player to be eliminated.

Storms the Net

McElwee stormed the net frequently in the second set, catching his tired opponent off balance time after time.

Bill Talbert, Cincinnati University player who is seeded No. 6, joined McElwee in the quarterfinals by defeating Bob Patterson, Missouri Valley Conference singles champion from Tulsa University, 6—4, 6—4.

The Ohioan was in charge all the way, although Patterson rallied momentarily in the final set.

Frank Guernsey of Houston, two-time national intercollegiate titleholder, made short work of Randall Clark, 17-year-old Tulsa high school player, 6—0, 6—2.

Fifth-seeded Jack Kramer of Los Angeles sped through his third round match with Cliff Williams, a southpaw from Oklahoma A. and M. College at Stillwater, winning easily, 6—1, 6—1.

A. B. C. Tourney Starts on New St. Paul Alleys

ST. PAUL, March 14 (AP)—There are 54 more days ahead in which to prove the averages wrong but the experts who follow the annual tournaments of the American Bowling Congress will take their hats off to any home-town hotshot who comes to an ABC event with a 200-or-better average and bowls it.

Probably the least envied of the ABC entrants were those who got the 1941 tournament off to a start last night. With new pins and slippery new alleys, the chances were slight that anyone would raise much of a scoring rumpus.

The closest anyone came was Milton Gardner, of the Buicks of Ashland, Wis., who got the fans and himself all tightened up when he reeled off eight straight strikes, then spared out in his second game for 267, the best opening individual game. His other scores were 157 and 177.

There are probably 1,500 bowlers with league averages of 200 or better in the 17,000 loops rolling throughout the country but only nine men have averaged better han 200 in the past 10 ABC tournaments.

Ned Day, of Milwaukee and Santa Monica, Calif., tops the list. The national match champion has a 202.85 rating. Others, in order, are Walter Ward, Cleveland, Johnny Crimmins, Detroit, Hank Marino, Milwaukee, Fred Breckle, Detroit, Kermit Maurer, Syracuse, N. Y., William Munn, New York, Adolph Carlson, Chicago, and Andy Varipapa, Brooklyn.

All of them will compete in the 1941 meet at later dates.

Along with them in the next 54 days will appear upward of 30,000 bowlers on the 40 alleys especially constructed for the tournament. They will be shooting for, besides honors, $230,000 in prizes.

Besides Gardner's individual game, the pace for the moment in team competition was set by another Wisconsin entry, the Cedar Inns of Milwaukee, who rolled 2,787 last night on games of 916, 895, 976, while Gardner's club had the high single game for a team, 996.

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Wide World

Playing Leap Frog—For a Purpose

SEATTLE, Wash.—And that purpose is to steer clear of a partly submerged log which loomed up ahead of him while breezing along at a 40-mile-an-hour clip up the Sammanish Slough, which, at certain points, is only 15 or 20 feet wide, with many "S" turns. Unable to stop his high-powered motorboat the driver did the next best thing—just pour on the gas, hang on tight and ride 'er over. He accomplished his purpose, but the small craft turned over when it hit the water again, with the driver getting a good soaking for his trouble.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	350,000
Previous day's sales	339,050
1941 volume to date	26,248,225
1940 volume to date	36,082,741

Some Stocks Up Moderately; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—The stock market rallied in spots today as buying seeped into steels, specialties and an assortment of senior issues.

While gains ranged from fractions to a point or so for favorites near the final hour, scattered odd-lot stocks pushed up 2 to 3. Dealings were almost as quiet as in yesterday's session when trends were downward. Transfers were at the rate of about 350,000 shares.

Speculative forces found little cheering inspiration in the war news, growing labor disputes and the probability soaring taxes may substantially trim corporation profits. Some customers, however, were said to have reinstated commitments on the idea the lengthy fall in prices had discounted a lot of bad news. Earning statements and dividends also propped a number of individual issues, offerings to raise cash for tomorrow's income tax deadline were understood to have been small.

Among shares attracting early bids were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Western Union, Chrysler, Santa Fe, Great Northern, U. S. Rubber, N. Y. Shipbuilding, Electric Boat, Loew's, Johns-Manville, International Harvester, United Aircraft, Curtiss-Wright, Allied Chemical and Anaconda.

Hesitant were Douglas Aircraft, Montgomery Ward, Eastman Kodak, Dow Chemical and American Can.

In the curb an occasional lift was given Humble Oil, Bell Aircraft, Brewster Aero, N. J. Zinc, Phoenix Securities and St. Regis Paper.

U. S. Bonds Higher

Moderate gains predominated in today's bond market.

Going into the final hour U. S. Governments were up 2-32 to 19-32 of a point and a majority of domestic corporate issues were ahead, generally fractionally.

Fresh strength in the Government list followed Washington reports the Treasury Department was considering a new financing plan—possibly involving new money—as well as refunding the June 1⅜ per cent notes.

Corporate bonds in demand at net advances of fractions to around a point included Boston & Maine 5s, Chicago & Alton 3s, North Western 4⅜s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Remington Rand 4¼s, Union Pacific 3½s, and Shell Union 2½s.

Ohio Edison 4s, an active issue, slipped more than a point under small offerings.

A rise of around 4 points in French stamped 7½s on a single sale stood out in an otherwise quiet foreign dollar department.

London Market Firm Despite Small Trade

LONDON, March 14 (AP)—Security prices on the whole were firmly maintained today despite even smaller turnover than usual.

Chief exception to a modest tendency upward was the industrial list, where market sentiment was affected bearishly by the reduction in cement company dividends.

Domestic rails got off to a good start and pulled ahead throughout the session on provincial demand.

British Government bonds ended close to overnight levels. A few inquiries came through for Brazilian loans in the foreign bond market.

Kaffirs continued to point upward on selective Johannesburg buying. Oils and rubbers were ignored.

100,000 Firms May Postpone Tax Filing

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—One hundred thousand corporations, bogged down in the myriad complications of the excess profits tax returns due tomorrow, asked and got postponements today on filing their reports.

Officials said that postponements were so general that they doubted whether much, if any, of the new tax will be collected this month.

As passed by Congress last fall, the tax was complicated enough—it required 150 closely printed pages for the official explanation—but Congress has just passed some corrective amendments which made it necessary for brand new forms to be printed and issued. These were put out late Friday.

Wheat Prices Rally Mildly in Chicago

CHICAGO, March 14 (AP) — The wheat market tried to rally again today but made little headway.

Prices were up ½-¾ cent at times. Buying was inspired partly by strength in other commodities more directly affected by prospects of increased exports under the Lend-Lease Law. A cargo of U. S. flour was sold for shipment from the Pacific Coast to Shanghai and Oriental buyers were reported in the market for wheat but no vessel space was available. Helping to check the wheat upturn were an increase in terminal market receipts and reports that farmers in some localities, particularly east of Chicago, were redeeming small amounts of loan grain and selling in the market.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—Copper steady, electrolytic spot, Conn. Valley 12.00; export P. A. S. N. Y., 10.70-12.00. Tin steady, spot and nearby 52.12½, forward 51.00. Lead steady, spot, New York 5.75-80; East St. Louis 5.60. Zinc steady, East St. Louis spot and forward 7.25. Quicksilver 178.00. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite, unchanged.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ ⅝
51⅜	45	Acme Steel (4)	1	45½	45½	45½	M'r 13
7¾	5¾	Adams Ex (.40e)	4	6	5¾	5¾	M'r 13
22⅜	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	M'r 10
15⅞	13½	Addressog (1)	2	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅜
42½	36¾	Air Reduct (1a)	3	37⅝	37½	37½	— ⅛
⅝	½	Air-Way E Ap	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'r 13
5	4⅜	Alaska Jun (½)	2	4⅜	4½	4½	M'r 13
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
21⅜	16	Alleghany pr pf	3	17¼	17	17¼	M'r 10
25⅜	19¾	Alleg Lud (½g)	3	22	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅛
11¼	9⅛	Allen Ind (1½e)	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'r 12
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	150	149	150	+2
11⅛	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Feb24
14	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
7⅜	5⅜	Allied Stores	5	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
80	73	Allied Str pf (5)	1	76	76	76	M'r 13
37	28⅜	Allis-Ch (1¼e)	7	29¼	28¾	29¼	+ ¼
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¼g)	1	14½	14½	14½	M'r 13
1¼	1	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	12	Amal Leath pf	1	13½	13½	13½	M'r 12
50⅜	44	Amerada Cp (2)	4	46¼	46	46	M'r 13
17¾	14⅝	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	3	15⅛	15	15⅛	M'r 13
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	1	47½	47½	47½	
8¼	6½	Am Bank Note	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	5	6	6	6	M'r 13
38	33	Am Br S (1.60)	3	32½	32¼	32¼	— ¾
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	1	87	86¾	87	— ¼
185	178½	Am Can pf (7)	2	178½	178½	178½	M'r 12
31⅜	23⅞	Am Car & Fdy	5	26½	26⅜	26⅜	M'r 13
66¼	56	Am Car & F pf	4	59½	59½	59½	+ ¼
23½	18⅜	Am Ch&C (.40g)	2	21	21	21	+ ⅛
115	107½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107½	107½	107½	M'r 7
121	108¼	Am Chicle (4a)	1	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	M'r 11
8¾	7¾	Am Coltyp(.30g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'r 4
6⅛	4⅜	Am Comm Al	1	5	5	5	M'r 4
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (1⅝g)	*7	13½	13	13	— ¼
1⅞	1½	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 10
4⅜	3¾	Am European	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
1⅞	1¼	Am & For Pow	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'r 13
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	5	13½	13½	13½	
21	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	7	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ½
3⅞	2½	Am & F P 2 pf	7	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	5	36½	36¼	36¼	
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 13
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	46½	Am Home (2.40)	6	48½	48	48½	M'r 12
1¾	1½	Am Ice	1	1½	1½	1½	M'r 12
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	20	20	20	M'r 6
4⅛	3⅝	Am Internat'l	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
13¼	12½	Am Inv Ill (1)	5	12½	12½	12½	M'r 13
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	M'r 4
17⅛	12	Am Locomotive	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
94⅜	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	1	85	85	85	M'r 13
13¾	12	Am M & F (.34g)	1	13	13	13	
4¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	54	4⅜	4¼	4½	+ ½
18½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	4	18⅜	18½	18½	M'r 13
3¼	2	Am Power & Lt	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
46¾	39	Am P&L $6pf 3k	15	41¼	40⅜	41	+ ½
39	32¼	APL $5 pf (2½k)	7	35	34½	34½	+ ½
7¼	6	AmRad&S (.15g)	4	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M(.35g)	6	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
7	5⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	5	6	6	6	M'r 13
8⅜	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'r 11
45¼	37⅞	Am Sm&R (1½g)	9	40	39¾	40	+ ⅜
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	2	139½	139	139½	+ ¼
54	48¼	Am Snuff (3a)	1	48	48	48	— ¼
28½	21	Am Stl F (¼g)	2	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ¼
11¾	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	M'r 13
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.30g)	2	12¼	12⅛	12¼	M'r 10
18½	13	Am Sug R (½g)	5	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ¼
88	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	87	87	87	+ ½
14½	13½	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	Feb26
168¾	156¾	Am T & T (9)	*16	162	161¼	161¾	— ½
73½	67½	Am Tobacco (5)	1	68	68	68	— ⅝
74½	67¾	Am Tob B (5)	4	69	68⅞	68⅞	+ ⅝
159	148	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147½	147½	147½	— ½
7	5	Am Type Fdrs	2	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
7¼	5	Am Water Wks	4	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
99⅛	89¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	Feb27
83⅝	64	Am Woolen	1	75⅝	71½	75⅝	+ ¼
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (7e)	1	55½	55½	55½	
8	5½	Am Zinc L & S	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	M'r 13
54	51¾	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Feb 4
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (⅛g)	33	24⅜	24¼	24¼	
14¼	12¾	Anchor H (.80e)	3	13	13	13	M'r 12
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	10	10	10	M'r 13
2⅛	1½	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	M'r 13
30	26	Arch-DM (.35g)	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	M'r 12
111⅜	110	Arm Del pf (7)	6	111	111	111	M'r 11
5½	4½	Armour Ill	4	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	
60	60	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	28¾	Arm Cork (¼g)	2	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	M'r 12
8⅞	7¼	Arnold C (¼g)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb24
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¼g)	1	5	5	5	M'r 13
7⅞	5⅝	Ass'd Dry Goods	3	6⅝	6½	6½	M'r 13
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ¼
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	95	95	95	M'r 8
35⅛	33	Associates (2a)	2	33½	33	33	M'r 13
24⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	29	23⅞	23⅜	23¾	+ ⅜
67½	60½	Atch T&SFpf(5)	3	65	65	65	— ¼
17⅜	13½	Atl Coast Line	2	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅜
18½	13½	Atl G&W Indes	4	18	17⅞	18	M'r 13
22½	16½	Atl G&W In pf	1	22	22	22	
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	6	21¾	21¼	21½	+ ¼
110¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	— ½
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	8	6¾	6¾	6¾	
49¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	48	48	48	
72¼	63	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	65	65	65	M'r 12
7	6	Atlas Tack(.15g)	1	6½	6½	6½	M'r 13
27⅜	17⅜	Austin Nichols	1	2	2	2	M'r 10
5¼	3½	Aviation Corp	264	3⅞	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
		B					
19	14¾	Bald Loco ct	7	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	4	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
5¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	M'r 11
10½	8	Barber As (½e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	11	7¼	7⅛	7¼	M'r 12
9⅝	7⅜	Barnsdall (.15g)	3	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
24¾	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¼g	9	24	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
30¾	27½	Bayuk (1½)	1	30½	30	30½	+ ½
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22½	22½	22½	
103	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 10
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	117⅛	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	M'r 11
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7½	7½	7½	M'r 13
37¾	33	Bendix Av (1g)	3	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅝
20⅞	19½	Benef I L (.45g)	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
56⅞	56	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	M'r 10
32	27½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
89½	74⅜	Beth Steel(1½g)	3	79	78½	78½	
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	124	124	124	M'r 13
28	24¼	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	M'r 13
21¼	17	Black & D (1.60)	5	20	20	20	M'r 12
10¼	7½	Blaw-Knox .15g	3	8⅜	8¼	8¼	M'r 13
18⅜	16	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	M'r 13
18⅜	13⅞	Boeing Airplane	11	16½	16	16¼	+ ¼
35	27	Bohn A&B (½g)	1	29½	29½	29½	M'r 13
22⅜	19½	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	19½	19½	19½	M'r 12
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co (.30g)	13	19⅛	18¾	18¾	— ¼
20¼	16⅜	Borg-Warn .40g	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
1½	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb25
39⅝	30¾	Bower Roll B(3)	1	35	35	35	+ ½
4½	4	Brew Corp(.10g)	4	4	3⅞	4	
12⅜	9¾	Bridgeport (¼g)	*2	11	11	11	+ ¼
25⅜	19¼	Briggs Mf (½g)	3	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ¼
41	37¼	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	M'r 12
44½	38½	Bristol-M (2.40)	3	39⅜	39⅛	39⅜	+ ⅜
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	10	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	11¼	Bklyn Un Gas	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	M'r 13
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Feb27
23¼	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
12⅜	9⅜	Bucyrus-E(.15g)	2	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
7¾	5⅜	Budd Wh (.20g)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
34¼	26¼	Bullard Co (½g)	1	29	29	29	M'r 13
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	31	31	31	M'r 13
18½	16¼	Burling Mill (1)	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	M'r 12
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	M'r 11
8¾	7¾	Burr Add (.15g)	7	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
3¾	2½	Bush Terminal	1	3	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 13
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	M'r 13
21⅝	20	But Bro pf (1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	M'r 13
4⅞	3⅜	ButteCop&Zinc	3	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	M'r 11
11¾	7⅞	Byers (AM) Co	1	9	9	9	M'r 12
12	10	Byron Jack (1)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'r 12
		C					
20¼	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
53	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51	51	51	M'r 11
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (⅛g)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅞	11⅜	Camp Wy (.35g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
13⅜	11⅝	Canada Dry(.60)	2	12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
4⅛	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	21	3½	3½	3½	
38⅝	35⅞	Cannon M (½g)	5	38	37⅞	38	M'r 13
3¼	2¾	Capital Adm A	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 11
30½	26	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	27½	27½	27½	M'r 12
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10a)	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 10
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	49	49	49	M'r 13
50¼	43½	Caterpil Tr (2)	2	45¾	45¼	45¼	— ¼
28⅜	22	Celanese (½g)	7	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	
10	7	Celotex Cp (¼g)	4	9½	9	9½	M'r 13
21⅜	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	9	21¾	21⅜	21¾	+1
2⅝	1⅞	Cent Foundry	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	2	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	M'r 6
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'r 13
3½	2½	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb26
34½	27	Cerro de Pas(1g)	8	31¾	31½	31½	
5⅜	3¾	Cert-teed Prod	2	4	4	4	
21¼	18	Chain Belt (¾g)	1	19	19	19	M'r 7
20½	17½	ChampP&F(¾g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
18	12½	Checker Cab	4	15½	15	15½	Feb20
44½	38½	Ches & Ohio (3)	11	39⅜	39	39	— ⅛
102½	98¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	99½	99½	99½	+1¾
3	2⅝	Ches Corp	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'r 13
1	⅞	Chi & E Ill	1	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
2	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	3	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
11	⅞	Chi Great W pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	6¾	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'r 11
14⅞	9½	Chi Pneu T (1g)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
44½	37⅜	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	M'r 11
52½	49½	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	— ⅜
⅞	⅞	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'r 13
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 4
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	M'r 11
9½	9	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	M'r 3
13⅜	10⅜	Chickasha (1½e)	15	13½	12½	13	+ ½
2⅞	1⅞	Childs Co	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 11
72½	63¼	Chrysler (1½g)	17	67½	66¾	66⅞	+ ½
10⅜	9¼	City I & F (1.20)	7	10⅛	10	10	
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'r 8
37⅜	31¼	Clark Equip ¾g	1	36	36	36	M'r 4
33¾	27⅜	Clev Gr B (.40g)	3	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	M'r 12
33⅛	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	46	33¼	32⅝	33	+ ½
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	2	30⅜	30½	30⅜	
106	87	Coca-Cola (5e)	6	96⅞	96¾	96⅞	+ ⅛
62½	60¾	Coca-Cola A (3)	7	60¾	60¾	60¾	M'r 5
12⅞	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	6	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
102¼	100¾	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	102	102	102	+ ⅛
30¼	24⅝	Collins & A 2¼g	6	25	24¾	24¾	M'r 12
20	15	Col Fuel&I ¼g)	1	17	17	17	M'r 12
21¾	18½	Colum Br A .45g	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	M'r 11
21	18⅛	Colum Br B .45g	1	19½	19½	19½	M'r 12
4⅞	4	Col G&E (.10g)	3	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
82⅛	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	11	80½	79½	80½	+3½
6⅞	4¾	Colum Pict	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'r 12
24⅞	22½	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'r 13
80½	75	Col Carb (1g)	1	75	75	75	M'r 12
31	28⅛	Comi Credit (3)	18	29⅞	29¾	29¾	
104	100½	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	101	101	101	
37⅞	35	Comi Inv Tr (4)	2	36	35⅞	36	
110	105	ComTev pf(4½)	5	108¼	105	105	M'r 4
113⅜	83⅜	Comi Solv (¼e)	4	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	
12	8⅜	Com'th & South	8	11	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
55⅜	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	21	57¾	54⅞	57½	+2¾
30½	27⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	9	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
16⅜	12	Congoleum (1)	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
29⅝	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	17	26⅝	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅜
15⅞	11¾	Cons Cig (1¾e)	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
15⅞	5⅞	Cons Cop (¼g)	14	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
23⅜	20¾	Cons Edison (2)	28	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
1073⅜	1043⅛	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	+ ¼
1½	1½	Con Film Ind	2	1½	1½	1½	M'r 11
8	7½	Cons F pf (¾k)	1	7½	7½	7½	
3⅛	2⅝	Cons Laundries	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'r 8
6	5⅜	Consol Oil (¼g)	25	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 12
4½	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	6	3½	3⅜	3½	
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	18	18	18	M'r 1
1063⅛	1011⅞	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	103	103	103	M'r 12
15⅞	12½	Container (¼g)	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
10	7⅝	Cont Bak (A)	42	10¼	9½	10⅛	+ ⅝
	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	14	⅞	⅞	⅞	
90¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	17	89¾	88¾	88¾	
40½	36	Cont Can (½g)	6	37	36⅞	37	+ ⅜
8¼	6⅝	Cont Diam F (1)	5	8	8	8	M'r 12
39⅜	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	38¼	38¼	38¼	
4⅛	2⅞	Cont Motors	41	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
20½	17⅜	Cont O Del (¼g)	10	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
23½	18⅞	Cont Steel (¼g)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	M'r 11
18⅞	14¼	Cop'weld (.20g)	4	15	15	15	M'r 13
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	5	52½	52½	52½	M'r 12
47½	44¼	Corn Prods (3)	3	45⅜	45⅛	45⅜	
4⅞	3⅞	Coty Inc (⅛e)	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
	½	Coty Internat'l	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'r 12
19⅞	15	Crane Co (.80e)	4	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
19	16½	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	M'r 12
6¼	4¾	Crosley Corp	2	5	5	5	
27⅝	22⅝	Crown C&S(1⅝e)	5	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
45½	40	Cr C pf x

Commerce and Finance

Ship Shortage Vital Factor in Price of Many Products

Business and Industry

Wheeling Steel $30,000,000 Issue Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Kuhn, Loeb & Co. is head of an underwriting group offering to the public a new issue of $30,000,000 Wheeling Steel Corporation first mortgage sinking fund 3½ per cent bonds, series B, dated March 1, 1941, and due March 1, 1966, at a price of 97½ per cent and accrued interest to date of delivery.

Besides Kuhn, Loeb & Co., principal underwriters are Lee Higginson Corporation; Harriman Ripley & Co., Incorporated; Smith, Barney & Co.; The First Boston Corporation; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Mellon Securities Corporation; Bonbright & Company Incorporated; Drexel & Co.; Goldman Sachs & Co.; Lazard Freres & Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Union Securities Corporation; and Hayden, Stone & Co.

Redemption Issue

Net proceeds from the sale of the new bonds will be applied toward the redemption of all of the company's outstanding first mortgage sinking fund 4½ per cent bonds, series A, which the company intends to call for redemption on a date not later than sixty days after the issuance and delivery of the series B bonds.

There are outstanding $31,500,000 aggregate principal amount of series A bonds, and the redemption price thereof (105 per cent), exclusive of interest, will be $33,075,000. A portion of the proceeds of bank loans amounting in the aggregate to $6,000,000 will likewise be applied toward the redemption of the series A bonds.

Conditions Set Forth

The series B bonds will be subject to redemption at any time at the election of the company, as a whole or in part in principal amounts of not less than $1,000,000, on at least 30 days' notice, at their principal amount and accrued interest to date of redemption, together with the following premiums: 2½ per cent if redeemed on or before March 1, 1946; 2 per cent thereafter to March 1, 1951; 1½ thereafter to March 1, 1956; 1 per cent thereafter to March 1, 1961; ½ per cent thereafter to March 1, 1964; and without premium thereafter. All series B bonds so redeemed are to be cancelled.

For the sinking fund, which will operate to retire $1,000,000 of the series B bonds each year from 1947 to 1965 inclusive, the series B bonds will be redeemable on March 1, 1947, and on each March 1, thereafter to and including March 1, 1965.

'Fighting Manpower' Of Ordnance Works Seen Defense Key

CLEVELAND (AP) — The "real contest" in war now lies among "the fighting manpower" of ordnance works, the Cleveland speed-armament conference was told.

"That is where wars are won or lost," said General Manager Tell Berna of the National Machine Tool Builders Association.

It takes a 5-ton, 19-foot multiple spindle bar machine two and one-half days, working 24 hours a day, to turn out enough bullet cores to keep one machine gun firing for a single hour, Mr. Berna asserted in an address.

"That one illustration is typical of the situation throughout the whole defense program," he said. "It is almost impossible to realize the volume of work that has to be done in our factories in order to give the Army and Navy the tools which they must have now."

Republic Steel

Its market position is discussed in our special circular

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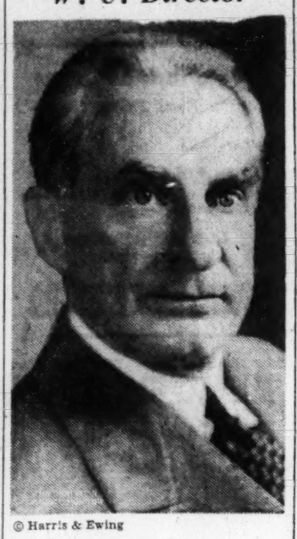

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Ernest E. Norris

President of the Southern Railway, elected a director of the Western Union Telegraph Co. to succeed W. Averell Harriman. Mr. Harriman has gone to England to serve as President Roosevelt's special representative in handling British aid.

Baruch Sees Price Control Priority Need

WASHINGTON (AP) — Bernard Baruch, who was chairman of the World War Industries Board, has expressed the opinion that price control is a necessary corollary of a priority system which the government already has instituted for some products essential to defense.

Mr. Baruch said, too, that control of prices would do much to avert labor difficulties in the defense program.

There will be strikes, he asserted, as long as workmen see their companies' incomes climb and yet do not obtain pay increases which offset rises in the cost of living.

Mr. Baruch elaborated in an interview on an article, "Priorities: the Synchronizing Force," which he wrote for the current Harvard Business Review.

Control Necessary

"Price control is necessary because the priorities system is actually a means of short-circuiting the law of supply and demand," he wrote in that article. "Scarce commodities, instead of being distributed to those who can pay the highest price as under a free economy, are allocated to those needs that are the most important to the armament industry as a whole."

Other essential additions to a priorities system were listed by Mr. Baruch as control of imports and exports, conservation and the search for substitutes.

A priorities system should be designed to prevent "bottlenecks" as well as eliminate those which have appeared already, Mr. Baruch asserted.

"Priorities should be applied as soon as the action of the government in carrying out the armament program has made impending shortages apparent in any of the components of production," he continued.

Supply of Manpower

Discussing labor's part in industrial mobilization, he wrote:

"The supply of manpower also is a component of production that must be controlled by a thorough priorities system if the demands of the fighting forces and of industry start to exceed the total number of employables. The pools of skilled labor, of managerial ability and of men trained to be fighters should be parceled out according to a central plan based on the most vital needs of the war machine."

Such an effort, he said, "does not mean 'conscription' of labor or any compulsion of any man to work for some particular employer not of his own choosing."

"Strikes are certain to occur, and justifiably," Mr. Baruch said, "if any effort is made to take advantage of the situation to reverse labor's hard-won advances."

He said that a labor relations section of a priorities system could serve "an invaluable purpose in preventing such strikes or by winning the backing of labor for any sacrifices that are found absolutely necessary."

Competitive Bids Asked By SEC Division

WASHINGTON (AP)—Describing "disorderly competition" in two recent refunding operations, the public utilities division of the Securities and Exchange Commission asserted that competitive bidding was "the only possible means of avoiding competition of this character."

This view was expressed in a detailed report of an investigation of the issuance of bonds last Fall by the San Antonio Public Service Company and the Columbus and Southern Ohio Electric Company, both subsidiaries in the United Light and Power Company system.

This history of the two transactions, the division said, "bears sharply" upon the competitive bidding problem now being considered by the commission. The division recommended recently that the SEC require competitive bids in the sale of public utility issues of more than $1,000,000. The commission sat for five days at public hearings on the proposal and was reported to be considering a revised form of the recommendation.

The division declared that the outcome of the San Antonio deal "could not be regarded as entirely satisfactory from the point of view of any of the parties to the transaction."

The report showed that the Mellon Securities Corporation, Pittsburgh, had arranged a syndicate to handle a $16,500,000 bond issue by San Antonio Public Service with a public offering price of 107 and a net to the company of 105, but that at the last minute Otis & Co., Cleveland investment house, submitted a bid of 107 net.

Thereupon the Mellon group changed its plans so that the bonds were sold to the public at 107½, with a net to the company of 107. For practical purposes the syndicate did not function, since the bonds were sold mostly on a "directed basis" to sixty-nine institutional investors.

Dillon, Read and Co., New York, managed the Columbus and Southern Ohio transaction. This related principally to an increase of Otis & Co.'s participation from $1,300,000 to $2,300,000. The Cleveland house mentioned competitive bidding early in the transaction but it was not discussed further and the bonds were sold to the public at 107, with a net to the company of 105.

"It is hard to escape the conclusion," the division said, "that if there had been competition in the Columbus transaction the issuing company would have received a higher price for it bonds."

Home Building In February Is Best Since 1928

NEW YORK (AP) — February building volume in 37 eastern States involved more than 18,000 new small homes costing an aggregate of $90,782,000, the biggest volume of building of one and two-family houses for any February since 1928, the F. W. Dodge Corporation reported.

That construction accounted for more than 34 per cent of the $270,373,000 total February contract volume in the States surveyed.

The small home building figure was 59 per cent above the $57,118,000 for February, 1940. More than 80 per cent of the latest month's total was "private ownership" building.

"Even though the demand placed upon building materials by defense construction needs caused some advances in lumber prices last autumn, material prices have been generally steady since the opening of this year," the corporation said.

"Less local difficulties in material deliveries are being experienced since the peak of buying for cantonments has passed.

"Continued increase in applications received by the Federal Housing Administration for mortgage insurance are further evidence of strong demand for private residential building."

Phila. Electric Co. Net Drops in 1940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The 1940 annual report of the Philadelphia Electric Company, by Horace P. Liversidge, President, shows that the company and its subsidiaries had a net income for the year of $22,115,629 as compared with a net income of $22,595,521 for 1939.

While the total operating revenues show an increase for 1940 of $4,352,555, the loss in net income is due principally to the rise in taxes, which increased $2,546,520.

The report shows 744,285 customers on the books at the end of the year for electric service, an increase of 2.1 per cent over the preceding year, and 133,830 customers for gas service, an increase of 2.2 per cent.

Canadian Savings Bank Deposits Below Year Ago

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Savings deposits in Canadian chartered banks totaled $1,668,130,000 Jan. 31, compared with $1,641,314,000 Dec. 31 and $1,750,488,000 Jan. 31, 1940, it was shown in the monthly statement of the Finance Department.

Notes in circulation totaled $81,456,000, against $83,789,000 and $85,928,000. Call loans in Canada totaled $35,829,000, against $40,279,000 and $47,732,000, while current loans in Canada totaled $998,650,000, against $998,675,000 and $956,145,000.

Ship Scarcity Starts Price Runup in Many Commodities

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The rapid tightening of the shipping situation is beginning to be felt in commodity prices in New York, and may have considerable to do with difficulties anticipated in making this country the "larder" as well as the "arsenal" of "democracy."

This is hardly unexpected, inasmuch as during the last war an extreme shortage of shipping, resulting in very high cargo rates, sharply increased the prices of many import commodities in this country, producing a wide spread between prices here and prices in the country of origin, where often the commodities were lying on docks waiting for ships to take them to the United States.

Somewhat the same situation is now developing, with manganese and chromite ore lying on the docks in South Africa, wool in Argentina, and numerous strategic commodities in the Far East awaiting shipment to this country.

Big Cargo Rate Rise Unlikely

There is a difference between the present situation and that 25 years ago, in that cargo rates have not climbed as then. For some transatlantic runs at that time rates rose as high as $300 a ton, for which only $25 is now being charged; and the price difference between, for example, rubber in New York and rubber at the Straits was largely measured by the exaggerated freight rates.

It doesn't look as though freight rates will go as high this time, no matter how stringent the shipping situation gets, and for the same reasons that make skyrocketing prices in commodities less likely now than then. The bulk of the world's shipping is now under British control and its cargo rates are severely held down. American shipping seems likely to go the same way.

There have been some substantial increases this month, running from 10 to 25 per cent and more on certain items, but just as these have come along the American Government has taken decisive steps toward a system of rationing cargo space which seems likely to become more rigid and to be followed by a pretty firm holding down of freight rates, particularly for strategic commodities. On some important runs into this country, it is true, most of the bottoms are foreign, particularly Norwegian, Dutch, and Greek, and a few Japanese, but some way round this difficulty, probably through the co-operation of the British Ministry of Shipping, is likely to be eventually found.

The real difficulty may arise out of shortages in this country because of absolute lack of shipping space for certain commodities, due to priorities given to others.

For example the British have pulled the Elder Dempster line off the run from West Africa to New York, and with few American ships available this has caused a sharp run-up on the New York Cocoa Exchange. Practically no ships are now available to bring in the Philippine sugar quota of round 950,000 tons; and the Dutch East Indies has this week placed its shipping under official control and imposed priorities which give tin and rubber first place and will require movements of cinchona bark, tea, pepper, copra, and coconut and palm oil to wait. Hence there has been quite a run-up in the prices of these commodities.

The Maritime Commission will probably sooner or later apply similar priorities to incoming ships in favor of manganese and chromite ore, copper, wool, tungsten, tin and rubber, with consequent cutting down of the inflow of the secondary and strategically less important commodities and their consequent appreciation in the markets here.

Reasons for Price Markup

The over-all mark-up in commodities here in the last ten days—due in part to these impending priorities, in part to current farm legislation, and in part to the tight bottleneck in non-ferrous metals, has been one of the sharpest in a year and has brought the average back to the levels prevailing before the Battle of France and in some cases back to the speculative levels of September, 1939—the month the war broke out.

A slight part of the appreciation was due to the hope that, following passage of the Lease-Lend Bill, American agriculture might cut in on the trade with Britain and become the "larder of democracy." The British, for instance, are in this market for some 23,000,000 pounds of lard, the largest order from the United Kingdom in a year, and there are some hopes that farm products may be drawn from here instead of from South America or Australia because of the shorter haul.

However, the rapidly narrowing bottleneck of the trans-Atlantic convoyed run is likely to doom a good deal of this hope. With shipping so scarce, the British are expected to take as little food (in lieu of armaments) as their population can get along with, and to apportion it severely in line with British nutritional needs and the principle of "the largest food value in the smallest cargo space."

No Help to Surplus Problem

By this token the British are not expected to take American wheat, because Canada has a surplus actually on hand big enough to give Britain bread for three years if it could be gotten to Britain. She will take little cotton because her cotton consumption is being held down and she can get some from Egypt and India; she will take little tobacco because she has accumulated heavy stocks and can buy from Turkey.

What Britain will probably want, in fact, is in no wise related to the American farm surplus problem. She will likely want pork and perhaps beef, with meat prices on the up and up in this country. For reasons of nutrition and vitamins, she will probably prefer evaporated milk instead of a part of our heavy cheese surplus, and will also lean heavily toward other concentrated canned foods.

Thus, in effect, the leading American farm crops, wheat, cotton, corn, and tobacco, of which there is the greatest surplus, will not benefit price-wise from Britain's need by reason of the same shipping shortage which, in other parts of the world, is causing the current rise in such secondary import commodities as cocoa, sugar, edible and paint oils, tea, pepper, and copra (which goes into soap).

Drastic measures are being discussed for relaxing the bottleneck in shipping. For one thing the 300,000 tons of Danish shipping now tied up in American ports due to the stubborn policy of the British Shipping Ministry may at long last be put to sea as a result of a bill the Maritime Commission has now put before Congress to let it charter them. After extensive exploration of the legal aspects of other methods of getting them going, the Attorney-General decided such an Act of Congress was the only way.

For another thing there is actually talk of drawing a substantial additional number of ships from our coastwise trade. It had over 170 ships at the beginning of the war and now has only around 120, for large numbers of these ships have already been diverted to American-operated blue-water routes or sold to the British. Only about 15 per cent of the ships formerly plying the Pacific Coast now remain, and since the war, ships have been withdrawn from the Atlantic coastwise trade by Grace, Swayne & Hoyt, Nelson, Argonaut, Moore-McCormack, Lykes, Newtex, Morgan (Southern Pacific) and Clyde-Mallory.

Three Ship Programs

The last and most important method of relieving the ship shortage is of course with new construction. But that will take a long time. At present there are only three substantial programs of merchant ship-building in this country. One is that of the Maritime Commission, established before the war began, for building fast up-to-date C-1, C-2, and C-3 cargo and cargo-passenger ships; it should turn out 100 ships this year of perhaps 1,000,000 deadweight tons, too fast for the present convoy runs but available to replace slower ships on other runs in the ratio of two new ships to three old ones.

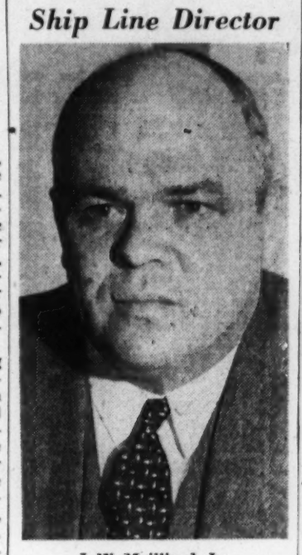
The second is the British $100,000,000 deal with Todd to build 60 small ships of about 300,000 tons, the first of which will be available in September and the last in the summer of 1942.

The third is the American Government's new $350,000,000 program to build 200 pre-fabricated emergency cargo "ugly duckling" ships of simple design, 11-knot speed, and 7,500-ton deadweight capacity or around 1,500,000 deadweight tons.

This whole program comes to around 3,000,000 tons, but it is unlikely that 1,000,000 tons of it can be completed during 1941, while losses are running around 4,000,000 tons a year. During and shortly after the World War we built some 8,000,000 tons.

Thus it is likely that new proposals will shortly be forthcoming from Washington for more shipbuilding. The shortage will hold up not only shipments of farm products to Britain but the whole lend-lease armament program until it can be surmounted. Pressure is also likely for more speed in construction of ships already laid down or under consideration. This is one reason why such stringent measures are being taken to prevent any holding up of the ship construction program by labor troubles.

Ship Line Director



J. W. Mailliard, Jr.

Elected a member of the board of directors of the American President Lines. Mr. Mailliard succeeds the late Senator William Gibbs McAdoo. As head of Mailliard & Schmiedell, APL's new director is engaged in the food importing business in San Francisco.

25-Way Shipyard To Be Built Soon At Jacksonville

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 14 (AP)—A new shipyard here with 25 ways to build merchant ships for the Government was announced last night by Walter A. Jones, Pittsburgh industrialist.

Mr. Jones and L. F. Detwiler said the concern, to cost between $25,000,000 and $40,000,000, would employ 25,000 to 30,000 persons and would have an annual payroll of more than $25,000,000.

The side of the huge concern, which would be one of the largest in the country, was given by City Utilities Commissioner Ernest E. Anders and Finance Commissioner Fred M. Valz as 1,300 acres at Eastport on the St. Johns River between Jacksonville and the Atlantic.

Mr. Jones, who talked to associates here by telephone from Pittsburgh, said the name of the company would be the Jacksonville Shipbuilding Corporation and that he would come here Thursday to join other officials for a tour of the area.

Defense Materials Are Now Pouring From Auto Industry

DETROIT (AP)—The huge manufacturing facilities of the automotive industry have begun to "put out" in one of the most extensive military production programs in history; as of March 12, the bulk of defense materials which it will produce, along with the aviation industry and kindred manufacturing concerns, have passed the "on order" stage and are now on the way.

This is the "obvious conclusion" reported by the trade magazine "Automotive Topics" following a survey of plant activity and related in detail in its current issue.

Peak in 1942

From this point on, the publication says automotive and allied industries will be turning out defense products in volume and at a constantly increasing tempo. By early 1942, plants will be nearing their peak.

In what it describes as a "defense timetable as of today," the magazine summarizes current activities on defense contracts in the various leading automobile plants.

Chrysler Corporation, it says, is in production now on trucks, reconnaissance cars, camp heating and cooling equipment and shells and munitions components; by early fall it will be turning out 25-ton tanks at the rate of five a day and probably about the same time will be in production on airplane fuselages and wing parts.

General Motors is listed as now producing Allison aircraft engines at the rate of 400 monthly with 1,000 a month in prospect; manufacturing trucks, reconnaissance cars, rolling kitchens, rolling machine shops; diesel engines for heavy naval duty; fire control equipment, anti-tank gun mounts, tank transmissions and airplane parts, accessories, flying instruments, spark plugs, carburetors, etc. Scheduled for delivery are cartridge cases in April; machine guns in May; airplane wing and fuselage assemblies in mid-summer, and Pratt & Whitney aircraft engines next January.

Other Makers Active

The survey shows Ford in production on scout cars and trucks with delivery of Pratt & Whitney aircraft engines scheduled for June; airplane wing and fuselage assemblies for mid-summer.

Packard Motor Car Company is now delivering marine engines for patrol boats and near production, probably in July, on its Rolls Royce Merlin aircraft motor. This motor will reach volume of 40 a day by next January.

Studebaker is producing trucks and will be delivering Wright aircraft engines early next year. Willys Overland is producing small scout cars.

Reviewing the months of preparation for mass production of defense armament, the magazine says the task involved the creation of an entirely new industry, of equipping it with the machinery of production and staffing it with engineers and production men "who first had to learn what they were to build before any effort could be made to obtain machinery and lay out plans for production."

Aluminum Utensil Trade Told It Is 'Out of Business'

CLEVELAND (AP)—The aluminum utensil industry has been told by the National Defense Priorities Board that "it is out of business," the chief of the defense contract service said.

Robert L. Mehornay told a press conference that 60 members of the Aluminum Utensils Manufacturers' Association were informed in Washington that they would not be able to get any aluminum in future, but that they could use the material they now have on hand.

The ban on manufacture of aluminum pots and pans is the first "total" restriction since the defense program started, Mr. Mehornay said. The utensil industry takes 10 per cent of normal aluminum production.

The ban will force 21,000 workers in the aluminum kitchen utensil field to make defense items or go idle, Mr. Mehornay said, expressing belief airplane manufacturers would turn over subcontracts to this branch of industry.

Warning that armaments produced too late would be worse than useless, Mr. Mehornay told the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, "that materials produced in time will be of use and of strategic value to us and those which are produced too late may be used by our adversaries." He did not elaborate.

Mr. Mehornay gave the O. P. M.'s aim in its relation with industry as being "to bring about the employment of all of the idle machinery and skill that can be found and advantageously employed and to facilitate the use of existing plants to the fullest extent" in order to realize the prime objective of the defense program, which he defined as being "to get more acceptable materials in less time."

G. M. Gets Cease And Desist Order

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced that it had ordered General Motors Corporation and its sales subsidiary, General Motors Sales Corporation, to "cease and desist" from "misleading representations" of prices in advertising automobiles for sale.

A commission statement cited as "typical" of the corporation's advertising practices from 1934 to 1939 instances in which the picture of an automobile used in an advertisement was that of a more expensive model than the price figure prominently displayed.

The FTC charged also that prices shown did not always include the cost of normal accessories and certain other charges.

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★ $42,000 CITY OF NEWPORT ★
RHODE ISLAND
Coupon 1¾% School Bonds
(Payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes)

Dated March 1, 1941 Amount	Maturity	Non-Callable Price to Yield
$5,000	March 1, 1948	1.30%
5,000	March 1, 1949	1.35
5,000	March 1, 1950	1.40
5,000	March 1, 1951	1.45
5,000	March 1, 1952	1.50
5,000	March 1, 1953	1.55
5,000	March 1, 1954	1.60
5,000	March 1, 1955	1.65
2,000	March 1, 1956	1.70

EXEMPT, *in the opinion of counsel, from all present Federal Income taxes.*

Legal Investment, in our opinion, for Savings Banks in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York and Connecticut.

Net debt only 2.89% of Assessed Valuation. Tax Collections excellent. Population — 30,402. Estimated summer population — 34,000. First settled 1639. Incorporated as city in 1853. Debt history shows no default — no refunding — no funding of operating debt. Conservative fiscal management. Modest debt in relation to relatively stable resources. No overlapping county or district debt. For years a nationally-known resort for prominent and wealthy families. Location of U. S. Navy Torpedo Plant employing 3,800 with weekly payroll $500,000 — Naval War College — landscape nurseries, fisheries, etc.

We offer these bonds when, as and if issued and received by us and subject to the approval of legality by Messrs. Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston, Mass. Circular on Request.

ESTABROOK & CO.
Founded 1851
15 State Street, Boston
40 Wall Street, New York
Springfield Hartford Providence
MEMBERS NEW YORK AND BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGES

This advertisement is not, and is under no circumstances to be construed as, an offering of these Bonds for sale or as a solicitation of an offer to buy any of such Bonds. The offering is made only by the Prospectus. This advertisement is published by and on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered Brokers in securities in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NEW ISSUE

$30,000,000

Wheeling Steel Corporation

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 3½% Bonds, Series B

To be dated March 1, 1941 To be due March 1, 1966

Offering price 97½% and accrued interest

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained only from such of the undersigned as are registered Brokers in securities in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Lee Higginson Corporation — Harriman Ripley & Co. Incorporated

Smith, Barney & Co. — The First Boston Corporation — Blyth & Co., Inc.

Mellon Securities Corporation — Bonbright & Company Incorporated — Drexel & Co.

Goldman, Sachs & Co. — Lazard Frères & Co. — Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Union Securities Corporation — Hayden, Stone & Co.

New York, March 14, 1941.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Fahey States Jerry Building Of Homes Rises

WASHINGTON (AP)—John H. Fahey, Federal Home Loan Bank Board chairman, called upon lending institutions to try to avoid "a repetition of the real estate excesses which preceded 1929." He said "signs of a recurrence of speculative building" already had appeared.

"Particularly under present conditions," Mr. Fahey said in a statement, "we should not forget that extreme boom periods in home and building construction are inevitably followed by depressed conditions and that changes in the real estate cycle are usually much more severe than in general business."

He added that there was evidence of the "apparent renewal of jerry building of homes, such as occurred in the boom days of 1922-1929." Lending institutions can prevent shoddy construction of homes by examining contracts and making regular inspections during the building period, Mr. Fahey said.

Economists of the Home Loan Bank Board reported that home construction costs rose 1.1 per cent from December to January, and that costs had increased by 6.8 per cent during 1940, reaching 109.3 per cent of the 1935-1939 average. The board said that labor costs rose 10.1 per cent last year and materials increased 5.1 per cent.

The Federal Housing Administration reported meanwhile that it had selected for appraisal during February 17,112 small home mortgages aggregating $78,762,600, which was an increase of about 16 per cent over January and 25 per cent over February, 1940.

The agency said that during 1940 it insured a record total of 658,498 loans aggregating $276,295,824 for home improvement and modernization.

Prices of Sugar Highest Since 1939

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—Big demand for sugar sent prices up another notch today to the highest since the excited flurry of consumer hoarding at the outset of the war in September, 1939.

Trade reports said refiners and market operators bought between 25,000 and 30,000 tons of the raw product at the equivalent of 3.30 cents a pound, clearing away the offerings at that level. Raw sugar was up nearly one-half cent a pound since the turn of the year.

Refined the last two weeks has risen about one-third of a cent to 4.85 cents a pound.

Increased shipping costs on sugar from the Philippines and Cuba, together with larger consumption in this country, were rated the chief influences behind the advance. Refiners were reported stocking supplies, causing a wave of demand.

Brokers' Loans Increase $6,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $354,000,000.

The week ended March 12 and the total represented an increase of $6,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $504,000,000.

J. G. Brill Reports Profit

NEW YORK (AP)—J. G. Brill Co., manufacturers of transit equipment, reported for 1940 net income of $258,745, compared with a loss of $331,309 in 1939.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 4s '54-'44	112.14	112.14	112.14
4 4¼s 52-'47 reg	119.10	119.10	119.10
1 2s '50-'49	104.25	104.25	104.25
21 2⅞s '60-'55	110	109.31	109.31
10 2¾s '59-'56		109.15	109.15	109.5
3 2¾s '63-'58	109.17	109.16	109.17
5 2¾s '65-'60	109.28	109.28	109.28

Home Owners Loan

2 2⅛s '44-'42	102.19	102.19	102.19

New York City Bonds

79 3s '80	102	101¾	102

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
4 Alleghany cv 5s '44	94¾	94¾	94¾
26 Alleghany cv 5s '49	82	81¼	82
5 Alleghany 5s '50 st	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
3 Allegh Val 4s '42	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
11 Am & For P5s 2030	55½	55	55
6 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103¾	103½	103½
2 Am IGChm 5½s '49 cld	100⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Am Int 5½s '49	102¼	102¼	102¼
11 Am T & T 5½s '43	103¼	103¼	103⅜
20 Am T & T 3½s '66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5 Am T & T 3½s '61	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Am WW&E 6s '75	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Arm Del 4s '57	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
7 Arm Del 4s'55	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
23 AT&SF 4s'95	109	108⅞	109
2 AT&SF 4½s'48	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 AT&SF T Sh L 4s'53	111½	111½	111½
13 A C Line cit 4s'52	71	71	71
10 A C Line 4½s'64	64⅞	64⅜	64⅜
3 AC Line 5s'45	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s'48	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s'48	31¼	31¼	31¼
2 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	69⅜	69¼	69¼
1 B&O '95 st A	43¾	43¾	43¾
4 B&O '95 st C	49½	49½	49½
4 B&O 2000 stD	43½	43⅛	43¼
26 B&O '96 st F	43½	43⅜	43½
132 B&O cv '60 st	22⅜	21⅞	22⅜
1 B&O cv 4s	67⅝	67⅜	67⅜
1 Bang & Ar cv 4s'51 st	50¾	50¾	50¾
1 Bell T Pa 5s'48 B	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
3 Beth Stl 3½s'52	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
7 Beth Stl 3¼s'65	105½	105½	105½
1 Beth Stl 3s'60	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Boston&Me 5s'55	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
32 Boston&Me 4½s'70	24½	24⅛	24½
15 Boston&Me 4s'60	70	69⅞	69⅞
9 Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	109	109	109
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s'57 B	106	106	106
1 Buf R&P 5s'57 st	46¼	46¼	46¼
2 Bush Term 5s'55	43	42½	43
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s'66	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
2 Can Sou 5s'62	85¾	85½	85½
2 Can Nat 5s89 J1y	97¼	97	97¼
5 Can Nat 4½s'54	96¾	96¾	96⅞
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s57	95	95	95
3 Can Pac 5s54	77	76⅞	77
9 Can Pac 4s perp	58½	58	58½
15 Caro C&O 4s65	107⅞	107½	107½
16 Celanese 3s55	98¾	98¼	98¾
7 Celotex 4½s47ww	92¾	92¾	92¾
15 Cen of Ga 5s59	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜
46 Cen of Ga cn 5s45	9⅜	9	9⅜
1 Cen Pac 5s 60	49½	49½	49½
1 Cen Pac 5s 67	13¼	13	13
3 C&O 3½s96D	103½	103¼	103½
1 C&O rfg 3½s96E	104	104	104
102 Chi & Alt 3s49	12¾	12¼	12¾
2 CB&Q rfg 5s71	83	82⅞	82⅞
30 CB&Q gen 4s58	84	82½	83¾
4 CB&Q D 1J 49	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	92½	92	92
49 Chic Gt West 4s59	35¼	34¾	35
27 CMSP & Pac 5s75	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
98 CMSP&P aj 2000	1⅛	1	1⅛
1 CM&SP 4¾s89F	37½	37½	37½
8 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	37½	37½	37½
3 CM&SP gen 4s89	36½	36⅜	36⅜
138 Chi&NW cv 4¼s 49	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	13¾	13¾	13¾
18 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
12 Chi & NW 4s 87	20¼	19⅞	19⅞
5 Chi Ry 5s 27	41½	41½	41½
5 CRI&P 4½s 52A	10¼	10¼	10¼
2 CRI&P 4½s 52A ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5 CRI&P 4s 88	18	18	18
2 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	9¼	9¼	9¼
5 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 CSL&NOM cn 4½ 51	46½	46⅜	46½
2 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	50	50	50
11 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	105½	105	105½
4 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	100½	100⅜	100½
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	92½	92½	92½
6 Childs Co 4s 43	28	28	28
1 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
3 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
8 Col F & I 5s 43	106	106	106
1 Col F & I 5s 70	77¾	77¾	77¾
16 Col Gas 5s 52	15½	15½	15⅝
1 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 Columbia G 5s 52 May	104	103⅝	103⅝
13 Columbia G 5s 1961	104¼	104	104¼
6 Con Edis 3½s 58	108½	108⅜	108⅜
5 Con Oil cv 2¾s 51	105	104⅞	104⅞
1 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	77	77	77
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107⅜	107⅜	107⅝
2 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	105¼	105¼	105¼
8 Crane Co 2¾s 50	100¼	100¼	100¼
8 Cuba Nor Ry 5½s 42	16¾	16⅜	16½
1 Cuba R R 6s 46	18	18	18
2 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
3 D&RG 4½s 36	9⅝	9½	9⅝
46 D&RG 4s 36	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
8 D&RG West 5s 78	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
12 D Moin&FtD4s 35ct	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2 Det Ed 3s 70	105½	105½	105½
1 Det Ed 4s 65	110¾	110¾	110¾
8 Det Ed 4s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 69	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 70	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 71	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 72	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 73	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 74	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 75	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 76	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 77	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 78	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 79	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 80	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 81	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 82	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 83	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 84	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 85	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 86	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 87	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 88	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 89	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 90	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 91	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 92	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 93	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 94	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 95	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 96	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 97	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 98	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 99	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 100	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 101	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 102	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 103	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 104	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 105	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 106	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 107	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 108	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 109	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 110	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 111	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 112	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 113	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 114	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 115	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 116	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 117	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 118	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 119	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 120	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 121	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 122	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 123	109¾	109¾	109¾
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1 Det Ed 4s 126	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 127	109¾	109¾	109¾
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1 Det Ed 4s 138	109¾	109¾	109¾
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1 Det Ed 4s 143	109¾	109¾	109¾
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1 Det Ed 4s 146	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 147	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 148	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 149	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 150	109¾	109¾	109¾
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1 Det Ed 4s 169	109¾	109¾	109¾
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1 Det Ed 4s 193	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 194	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 195	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 196	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 197	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 198	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 199	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Det Ed 4s 200	109¾	109¾	109¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
49 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	42½	42	42½
31 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	40⅞	40¾	40¾
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	50½	50½	50½
4 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜
13 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	40¼	40¼	40¼
2 Inland Stl 3s '61	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Interlake Iron cv4s '47	98	98	98
25 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	13⅛	12¾	13⅛
14 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	12⅜	12½	12½
21 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	12¾	12½	12½
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	45	45	45
20 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	85½	84⅜	85
2 Int Paper 6s '55	103½	103½	103½
1 Int Paper 5s '47	103¼	103¼	103¼
31 Int T&T 4½s '52	44¼	44	44
15 Int T&T 5s '55	46¼	46	46¼
2 James F&Clea 4s '59	54	54	54
10 KCP&L & Mem 4s 36	37¾	37¾	37¾
1 K C South 5s 50	70	70	70
2 Keith (B F) 6s 46	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Koppers Co 4s 51	104¾	104½	104½
8 Kresge Found 3s 50	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Las Gas 6s 42A	55	55	55
2 Las Gas 5½s 53	60	60	60
25 LS&MS 3½s 97 reg	90	89¾	90
1 Leh & N Y 4s '45	40	40	40
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	64¼	64¼	64¼
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 44 st	86	86	86
15 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	43	43	43
2 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	46¼	46¼	46¼
2 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
4 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	24¾	24¾	24¾
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
1 Loews 3½s 46	105	105	105
18 Long Dock 3¾s 50	94	93½	94
8 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	97	96⅞	97
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Lorillard Co 7s 44	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞
10 Louisia A Ark 5s 69	86	85¾	86
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	50	50	50
5 Manati Sug 4s 57	35	34¾	35
121 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	109⅛	108¾	109
6 Mead Corp 4½s 55	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
31 Met Ed 4½s 68	112	111½	111½
1 Met Wat Co 4s 63	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Mil&Nor cn 4½s39	34	34	34
40 M&StL cn 5s 34ct	97⅜	3¾	97⅜
15 MS&SSMarie 5s38	103¾	101½	103¾
13 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	111½	111¼	111½
67 MSP&SSM rfg 4s 38	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
86 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	21½	20¾	21⅜
25 M-K-Tex2a j265s67	61⅜	53¾	61⅜
43 M-K-T 4½s 78	18⅛	18	18⅛
14 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	21	20⅞	21
15 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	17⅛	17	17⅛
5 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1	1	1
5 Mo Pac 5s 65A	22¼	22¼	22¼
28 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	22¼	22¼	22¼
5 Mo Pac 5s 78G	23½	22	23½
5 Mo Pac 5s 80H	23½	22	22
5 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	22¼	22	22½
1 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
2 MonWPa Pub Sv6s 65	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Mount Pow 3¾s 66	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
9 Mor & Essex 5s 55	38¼	37¾	38¼
18 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	34¼	34¼	34¼
13 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	30¾	30¾	30¾
13 NashCha&StL 4s78	69	69	69
3 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
7 Natl Steel 3s 65	104⅜	104⅜	104⅝
1 Newark Gas 5s 48	121¼	121¼	121½
15 NEng Tel 5s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
9 NJ P&Ws4½s'61jb	108½	108½	108½
1 N Pu Sv 5s '52a	106	106	106
4 NOrl Term 4s '52	72½	72	72½
7 NOTex&M 5½s '54	40	39½	40
4 NOTex&M 5½s '54ct	38	38	38
17 NYC rfg 5s 2013	65⅛	65	65⅛
17 NYC 4½s 2013a	58¾	58½	58¾
16 NYC cn 4s '98	65	64½	64¾
19 NYC 3¾s '46	95	94⅝	95
6 NYC cv 3¾s '52	62½	62½	62½
11 NYC&HR 4s '42	100½	100½	100½
17 NYC&HR 3½s'97	87¼	86¼	87¼
2 NYC LaSh 3½s'98	69¼	68¾	68¾
25 NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98	64	63	63
4 NYCh&StL 6s'50 st	81	81	81
5 NYChi&StL 6s '41	96½	96¼	96½
13 NYChi&StL 5½s'74A	70¾	70½	70½
15 NYChi&StL 4½s'78	60⅝	60½	60½
19 NYNH&Hrr 3½s'97	91¼	91	91¼
1 NYCh&StL 3½s'47	93	93	93
2 NY Connect 3½s'65	101	101	101
3 NYDock Co 4s'51	59	59	59
1 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	24½	24½	24½
26 NYNH&H cv6s'40	41	41	41
1 NYNH&H 4s '56	22½	22½	22½
1 NYS&W gen 5s '40	10½	10½	10½
75 NYW&Bost 4½s'46	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
5 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	103½	103½	103½
1 Nor Am Co 5s'59	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
14 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65¼	65	65
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	59½	59½	59½
10 Nor Pac 4s'97	78	77⅞	78
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42⅞	42⅜	42⅞
3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	109¾	109¼	109⅝
7 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¼	107⅛	107¼
17 Ohio Ed 4s'65	107¼	107⅛	107¼
14 Ont Pw N Fall 5s'43	102¾	102¼	102⅜
2 Otis Steel 4½s'62 A	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
10 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	109¼	109¼	109¼
12 Pac Gas&E 2¾s'61	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 Pac Gas&El 4s'64	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 Para Piet cv 3¼s'47	95	95	95
4 Pen Co 4s63	104¾	104¾	104¾
14 Pen P&L 4½s'74	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Pen P&L 3½s'69	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 Pen RR 4½s deb.70	94¼	94¼	94¼
23 Pen RR gen 4¼s81	101⅞	101¼	101⅝
86 Pen RR 3½s70	95	93⅞	95
5 Pen RR 3¼s52	90	90	90
12 Peo Gas L&C 4s60	99½	99¼	99¼
1 Peoria & E inc 4s90	51¼	51¼	51¼
6 Phila Co 5s67	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Phil Elec 3½s67	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
6 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	18	17¾	17⅞
5 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	100	100	100
20 PCC & St L 4½s77	110½	110¾	110¾
13 PCC & St L 4½s77	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 PittCoke&Ir 4½s'52	103	102⅞	102⅞
6 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	55	55	55
3 Pitt Steel 4½s '50	99½	99¼	99¼
12 Pitt Steel 4½s '60	81½	81½	81½
2 Purity Bak 5s '48	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 Readg 4½s '97 A	82	82	82
5 Rem Rand 4¼s '56ww	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Republic Steel 4½s'61	103¼	103¼	103¼
15 Republic Steel 4½s'56	104¼	104	104¼
5 Revere Cop & B 3¼s 60	99	99	99
2 Richfield Oil 4s '52	106½	106½	106½
15 Rio Gr W cit 4s '49	8	7⅞	8
3 Roch G & E 4¼s '69	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	66¾	66¾	67½
25 St L S F 4½s'78	11¾	11½	11¾
10 StLSF4½s'78 ctf	11¼	11	11¼
22 SA&A Pass 4s '43	86	85¼	86
4 Seab A L cn 6s '45	5¾	5¾	5¾
7 Sea A L 4s '50 st	9¼	9¼	9¼
2 Sea A L 4s 50 unst	10¼	10¼	10¼
91 Shell Un 2½s 54	97	96¾	96¾
5 Simmons cv 4s 52	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2 So Bell T&T 3s 79	106	106	106
13 So Carolina 4½s 68	47	46¾	47
37 So

West Point Cadets to Study German and More of Spanish

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—West Point Cadets hereafter will double the time they have been spending on Spanish and also will take up the study of German.

Announcing this to his press conference today, Secretary Henry L. Stimson added with a smile:

"This doesn't mean there will be training in the goose step."

Maj. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, public relations chief and former Commandant at West Point, said German would be studied because so much more modern military literature was in that language.

Beginning at the next academic year, Cadets will study two years of Spanish and one year of French, reversing the present proportion. One hundred members of each class will study German, instead of the second year of Spanish.

Mr. Stimson also announced:

A new army morale division has been ordered set up, as an executive agency to carry out recommendations of advisory groups on recreation for troops. It will be headed by Brig. Gen. James A. Ulio, Assistant Adjutant General.

Because of mounting numbers of Army flying Cadets, 44 basic trainer planes used by reserve fliers have been ordered transferred to Randolph Field, Texas, Air Corps training center.

Mr. Stimson said that in November and December these planes were used an average of only 30 hours a month, whereas at Randolph Field they would be used about 60 hours a month. He described the arrangement as temporary and as "one of the corners we have to turn to speed up and use to the uttermost the limited facilities we have available."

The Army will liberalize the opportunties for candidates for officers' commissions, Mr. Stimson said, with an order providing that men serving only one year could continue their three-month officer training even though their single year's military service had expired in the meanwhile.

U. S. Post Offices Sought at Bases

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—An agreement between the United States and Great Britain to allow mail from this country to move to the offshore bases recently acquired from Britain is expected to be completed in the near future.

Officials said a United States post office already has been established at Newfoundland, one of the eight bases acquired from Britain, and officials expected that similar offices would be established at the other bases.

Negotiations with Britain are being conducted by a presidential commission now in London. Officials said this country took the position that the bases constituted United States domain.

The effect of establishing United States post offices on the bases would ollow a letter to go to any of them for three cents.

Canadian Unions Oppose Prohibition

OTTAWA, March 14 (AP)—Opposition to prohibition as "anti-social and morally unsound" was registered with the Government in a memorandum by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada today.

The labor body said it was informed that efforts have been made to get the Government to introduce national prohibition or drastically restrict sale of alcoholic beverages as a wartime measure.

The Congress also charged that the Government and some employers engaged in Government work had not observed principles "for the avoidance of labor unrest during the war"

Observance of a maximum eight-hour day in war industries, preference for firms operating under union contracts, and recognition of labor "as an equal partner in industry" were among several recommendations.

'Spare the Rod . . .' Upheld by Judge

BEAVER, Pa., March 14 (AP)—Judge Henry H. Wilson, hearkening back to the days of his youth, upheld today a school teacher's right to give a pupil a "tanning."

In doing so, he directed a verdict of acquittal for Mrs. Zoola C. Vaughn, rural school teacher, who was charged with assault and battery in whipping three students at the Bocktown School in Independence Township.

Declaring there was no evidence of malice and that a teacher could, under the law, use her own judgment in punishing students, Judge Wilson said:

"If every kid who got tanned went to court, the schools would not amount to much. We all went through this ourselves. When we get older we can look back on it with a good deal of amusement. Let's all just live it down and forget it."

Ontario Cash Surplus At Seven-Year High

TORONTO, March 14 (AP)—A surplus of $12,600,364 for the fiscal year ending March 31—high for the seven years the present Government has been in office—was announced to the Ontario Legislature today by Premier Hepburn.

Premier Hepburn pledged his Government anew to "live within our income" as an aid to the national war effort.

Best of the so-called "sunshine budgets" was $7,347,729 in 1937.

Mr. Hepburn, who is also Provincial Treasurer, announced there will be no new taxes. The surplus was obtained mainly through receipts of $23,000,000 from the corporation tax, whereas $15,000,000 had been estimated.

Warsaw Slayings Arouse Nazis' Ire

BERLIN, March 14 (AP)—The German Governor in Warsaw has threatened extraordinary penalties if the mystery surrounding the slaying of a Polish film player and a judge are not cleared up in three days, a DNB, official German news agency, dispatch said today.

Igo Sym, film player and scenario writer, was slain in his Warsaw home March 7 and Germans said he had been "murdered by Polish chauvinists."

The Polish judge, Wasilewski, who had been co-operating with German authorities, was slain two days before.

Must Be Lover of Dogs

CHICAGO (AP)—A man and a woman came to the Fillmore Street Court, each claiming possession of a dog.

It was decided, in the best Solomonic style, that, if the dog were unleashed, he would proceed directly to his rightful owner.

He was freed and, without a moment's hesitation, bounded into the lap of . . ,

The Judge.

Local Classified

(Continued)

PIANOS WANTED

WILL exchange time in spacious, beautifully furnished Metropolitan Opera House studio for use grand piano; or care for piano, with privilege of purchase later, optional. PEN. 6-2634 (Ex. 47), N. Y. C.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE
GEORGE'S, 1711a MASS. AV., BOSTON COM. 0630

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WANTED—Women with good connections to arrange appointments for prominent photographer; commission basis. Phone UNiversity 4-7940, N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 239 Beacon St.—Double or single rooms, newly renovated; board optional; near Pub. Garden. Com. 8495. Permanent, transients.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th St., Apartment 3-W—Refined home, desirable location, every convenience, all transportations, near church. Circle 6-9224.

NEW YORK CITY, 171 West 71st St.—Sunny, large room; two windows; will share apartment. WELLS.

N. Y. C., 101 West 55th—South front with fireplace; one or two women. MRS. MILLS, Apt. 7-A. CIrcle 7-6300.

ROOMS WANTED

VICINITY of Providence, R. I.—Couple desires an apartment; housekeeping rooms, or room with kitchen privileges; Christian Scientists preferred. Box E-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A SENSE of humor, refinement, quiet efficiency and a pleasing voice are a few of the attributes of a worker we wish to place through our office to go anywhere as companion, to a lady. LITTLE USEFUL, Capitol 9430 (Boston).

RESPONSIBLE Secretary; excellent business background, desires position; supervisory ability; efficient clerical worker; switchboard; conscientious, personable, alert. Write Box B-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SALESLADY—Trustworthy, all around retail experience, desires position. Write Box B-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman, representable, educated, with business and organizing abilities, wishes position. Write Box Z-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LADIES' CHORUS—Christian Scientists preferred; free voice test; conducted by internationally known Opera Singer. Also classes in diction for Readers. Phone RA. 9-7965 (N.Y.C.).

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Est.—**E. F. CALDWELL**—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678.
11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GR. 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WEATHER STRIPPING

STORM Windows, Shades, Venetian Blinds, Wedding Canopies, Screens, Awnings. Home Specialties Co., Inc., Big. 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

Spring Flowers
in Great Profusion at Moderate Prices
G. O. Anderson & Sons
We Telegraph Flowers
901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3090—3091
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ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

DOUGLAS E. CURRIE
Texaco Marfak Lubrication
Tires Batteries Accessories
Tel. Arl. 4043 1211 Mass. Ave.

BELMONT

Phone Belmont 2374
Have Your Permanent for Easter. Visit
Vanity Beauty Shop
for Satisfaction
355 Trapelo Road, Belmont
JULIA HOLMES HELEN HOLMES

WHITNEY LAUNDRY
Laundry, Dry Cleaning
Rug Cleaning
Delivery Service or 20% *Discount for Cash and Carry*
179 Beacon St., Somerville Kirkland 7075

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

D. W. DUNN CO.
Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St - HANcock 8000

Call Commonwealth 0350
for
CITIES SERVICE HEATING OILS
660 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

BOSTON—Hyde Park

J. J. HOUSTON & COMPANY
Real Estate and Insurance
Hyde Park 0630 4 Fairmount Ave.
HYDE PARK, MASS.

BOSTON—Jamaica Plain

Gas—Regular 12c Gal.
Top Hat (Aviation Grade) 14c Gal.
Official Inspection Station
3770 Washington St., Forest Hills

BRAINTREE

H. Waldecker's Greenhouses
Potted Plants and Freshly Cut Flowers for All Occasions
37 Sampson Ave. Tel. Bra 0063

MASSACHUSETTS

BRAINTREE
(Continued)

Save Money on your Fuel Bill
Order Today—Don't Delay
Your local fuel dealer (Tel. Bra. 0075-1449)
Woodsum for COAL and OIL
38 Crescent Avenue South Braintree

BROCKTON

Fraser's
Spring Sale
is on—this week only. It is your cue to buy your spring needs now—for we feature only brand new goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES! See our windows!

Storey & Co.
READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
Up-to-the-minute fashion lovers head for Storey's—it's "Craigleigh" Coats for Spring!
120-130 MAIN STREET

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

SPRING MILLINERY
MODERATE PRICES
EASTER GREETING CARDS
THE MARVILL SHOP
1080 So. Main St., Brockton, Mass.

SYLVESTER & GILE, Inc.
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SALES SERVICE
Ford Parts and Service
Tel. 3734 389 Warren Ave., Brockton, Mass.

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BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

1941 Studebaker Champion
Business coupe, driven only 2900 miles. Equipped with air conditioning heater and Santoy seat covers. Rare opportunity.
Only $675.00
Many other excellent buys to choose from.
T. C. Baker Co.
CHAS. M. CURRY
Used Car Manager
Where sincerity of purpose governs all transactions
BROOKLINE VILLAGE BEA 5205
Open Evenings

Spring HAT NEWS
Lenie's
1374 BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE
27 CENTRAL STREET, WELLESLEY

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion *Flowers Telegraphed*
BROOKLINE FLOWER SHOP
710 WASHINGTON ST.
TEL. ASP 5604

Kathryn Kenny
A New Spring Coiffure Just for You!
MANICURES—PERMANENTS
FLAVORED LIPSTICKS
1245 Commonwealth Ave. Sta 5544 or 5543

FLORENCE E. RAND HAT SHOPS
Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon Street Bea. 2092
Scarves and Hosiery at Newton
433 Center Street LAS. 6084

Artistic Flower Arrangements
TELEGRAPHED ANYWHERE
VILLAGE FLOWER SHOP
Now located in new shop
103 Washington St. BEAcon 6000
Frederick C. Carreiro, Francis G. Carreiro

Chestnut Hill Esso Servicenter
ESSO
Complete and Competent Service for Your Car
On Worcester Turnpike, Cor. Boylston and Hammond Sts. One block above Benevolent Association
LON 8963

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bal 2951 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO. 2506
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors
Estimates Given

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

Buy Easter Cards Now Exclusively and Lovely—
J. F. OLSSON & CO.
43 Brattle Street

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENTS
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

February Specials
ANDERSON & RUFLE CO.
FURNITURE
Repairing—Reupholstering
MATTRESS WORK
30 DUNSTER STREET TRO. 3344

A hot, delicious mealtime drink
Postum
George H. Stockwell
36 Brattle Street Kir. 7515

SPRING
Repairing and Reupholstering
ANDERSON & RUFLE CO.
MATTRESSES REMADE
Estimates Free
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THE POWELL PRINTING COMPANY
34 Brattle Street, Harvard Square
Printing
—Quality—Service—Dependability
TELEPHONE TROWBRIDGE 9611

CONCORD

FUEL and RANGE OIL
Promptly Delivered
Concord Oil Co.
INC.
Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike
Tel. 800

'blue coal'
Coke—Stokers—Wood
CONCORD COAL & WOOD CO.
Sudbury Road Concord 110

Our New Spring Line
of women's printed rayon dresses in the newest color and style.
Just Arrived, Priced $3.98
J. P. NOURSE Inc.
23 Main St. Concord 371W

All Kinds of
Fruits—Canned Goods
Vegetables—Groceries
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
Special Delivery
29 Main St. Concord, Mass.

DEDHAM

Beef—Lamb—Pork
Groceries
Vegetables Fish
Ziegler's Market
Bussey St. Phone 0288 East Dedham

Geishecker's
New Stock of Ladies' and Misses' Dresses and Sweaters
Men's Shirts, Ties, Hats, Sweaters in Popular Shades
379 HIGH STREET DEDHAM 0819

ROSEN'S
Borrow your copy of the famous Sherwin-Williams Paint and Color Style Guide Today
ROSEN'S
Hardware Paints Sporting Goods
32 MILTON STREET DEDHAM 2080
Prompt Free Delivery
ROSEN'S

FITCHBURG

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One of New England's Outstanding Quality Furniture, Rug and Drapery Stores
Kidder & Davis
692-700 MAIN STREET

helen's
New Spring Gloves and Bags
Lovely Costume Jewelry
381 MAIN STREET

The WEBBER LUMBER & SUPPLY Company
Build and Repair Homes Now
Monthly payments as low as $5.00
Get your Free Copy of Webber's Catalogue

JEWELRY *for Easter*
Smart, New Earrings, Pins, Bracelets, Necklaces. Compacts in gold and silver
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Watches 350 Main Street Finer Diamonds

QUALITY
COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST —TEL 740

If your Permanent has grown out, WHY NOT HAVE A FRESH ONE before the Easter rush?
Harper Method Shop
520 Main St., Room 17, Tel. 3430

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG
(Continued)

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meats Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner North Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

The WEBBER LUMBER & SUPPLY Company
Storm Doors and Windows
Keep out cold—Save Fuel!
Write for Webber's Winter Catalogue

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN 1885 COMPANY 1940
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

RITA'S
Lunches, Ice Cream
Candies, Novelties
24 Federal Street, Greenfield, Mass.

GREENFIELD LAUNDRY CO.
Zoric Dry Cleaning
SPECIAL
Beginning March 3 and ending April 5 we will Zoric Dry Clean any 3-piece suit or plain dress for only 49c if accompanied by one garment at regular price.
38 Ames St., Greenfield, Mass. Tel. 3637

Buy economically in
WILSON'S
March Sale of Housewares
in the Downstairs Store

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Typewriters
Office and School Supplies
Typewriters Sold and Repaired
THE STATIONERY SHOP
27 WASHINGTON SQUARE TEL. 1422

Kaulbach-Leith
—FLOWERS
18 Main Street Tel. 504

CLEANING NEW YORK DYEING CO.
Guaranteed Odorless Clean with Dupont "Tri-Clene" Process
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3642

ATHERTON'S
"Complete Home Furnishers"
"Over 40 years of faithful service"
"ON THE BRIDGE" HAVERHILL

Choice Meats
Home Smoked Ham and Bacon
Fresh and Cooked Meats
KIRSCHNER'S MEAT MARKET
10 Main Street Tel. 2543

OVERWORKED
is the word BEST—but you'll agree that it is the one word to describe Individual GUARANTEED Dry Cleaning adequately Try it—Suits, Plain Dresses, 75c.
PHONE 1-6-4
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
LAUNDERERS—DRY CLEANERS

HOLYOKE

Superior Shoe Repairing
Have your shoes repaired at
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 High Street

E. H. Allyn & Co.
INSURANCE
Of Every Description
AGENT—RALPH H. ARMSTRONG
Phoenix Building 598 Dwight Street

LAWRENCE

Final Clearance
of
Second Floor Coats
$19 · $36 · $49
Exceptional Values
Cherry & Webb's

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6187 Andover 234

LEXINGTON

THE ROYAL FRUIT STORE
Add a touch of spring to winter menus with delicious ROYAL fresh fruits and vegetables. See our big, inviting displays. Enjoy our money-saving values.
1733 MASS. AVE., Next to Woolworth's

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON
(Continued)

Colonial Garage, Inc.
Buick Dealer
1668 MASS. AVE. LEX. 0862
Complete Service on All Makes of Cars
OPEN 24 HOURS

Pyrex Glass Baking Ware
A Special—A Pyrex 1½ quart casserole with utility cover, and chrome finish holder, BOTH FOR $1.00
Herbert M. Lawrence
1777 Mass. Ave. Phone Lex. 0300

Spring Suits, Coats, Dresses, Jackets, Blouses, Skirts, Vanity Fair Hosiery and Underwear, Bags, Gloves, Neckwear.
Miss Maclean's Specialty Shop
1839 MASS. AVE., Opp. Arcade

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries, Carefully Selected Meats and Poultry, Sea Foods
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Products

PARTRIDGE'S
ICE CREAM and Fancy Ices
Bakery Goods, Oatmeal and Soy Bread, Nuts
Confectionery
1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0840

FAIR OAKS DAIRY, Inc.
R. E. DALRYMPLE, Pres. and Treas.
"Over 36 Years of Uninterrupted Service to Lexington Residents"
Distributors of
Quality Milk and Cream
3 Sheridan St. Tel. Lex. 2053

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lowell 2-0748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
Merrimack Street
LOWELL, MASS.

CHERRY & WEBB'S
LOWELL
Northern New England's largest specialty shop for women, misses, children

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.
For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

LYNN

METAL VENETIAN BLINDS
Concave Flexible Steel Slats
$3.98
NO CHARGE for measuring and installing. Complete with automatic stops and tilting device.
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone Lynn 2-3737

Watch for our ads

Spring OPENING of HOUSEWARES
T. W. ROGERS CO.

Men's Furnishings
Arrow, Manhattan and Whitney Shirts, also Neckwear, Gloves, Pajamas and Interwoven Hosiery
Lovrals
328 Union Street

SPRAGUE, BREED & STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
Ly 2-3400
Use the RED ARROW FLEET delivery your FUEL!

MALDEN

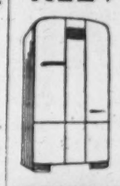
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Malden 3708-W. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5-7 p. m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Russo's RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
424 Main Street, Malden Tel. 3200
61 High Street, Medford Tel. Mystic 3232

SPRING STYLES
Suits—Topcoats
Now ready for your inspection. You are always welcome to come in and look around at
BAKER'S
"The apparel shop that's on the square"
440 MAIN ST. MALDEN SQUARE

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN
(Continued)

At KOTZEN'S
See the New 1941
KELVINATORS

Priced as low as
$119.95
Easy terms
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-460 Main St., Malden Sq.
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings

New Spring Fashions
COATS—SUITS
DRESSES
Juniors—Misses—Women
Gordon's
183 PLEASANT STREET MALDEN

MEDFORD

Medford Central Market
Groceries, Meats, Fish
FRUIT and VEGETABLES
The Reliable Store with Reasonable Prices
TELEPHONE 20 SALEM ST.
MYSTIC 3630 TERMS CASH
"Home of Quality and Service"

MEDFORD SQ. MEAT SHOP
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Melrose 1092-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Lady May Shop
'Hubrite' dresses
Sunfast—Exclusive Smart
182 Main St. Mel. 2130-M

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05
Called for, washed and ironed, and delivered to your home.
Telephone Ston 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

COAL — OIL
Reliable fuel, good service
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H.
GOSS

The Casey Florist Company
93 Maple Street Since 1869
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants, CALL MELROSE 0123
Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston

Freshen up your wardrobe with a new
Spring Hat
EVELYN NADEAU
491 Main St. Mel 3466M

MILTON

Woodward's Chevrolet
SALES and SERVICE
Selected Used Cars
Walter H. Woodward BLU. 9200
426 Adams Street East Milton

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

Willey's Inc.
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
Beautiful New Clothes
for particular women who realize the value of quality

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
396 Pleasant St New Bedford Mass.
So. Dartmouth Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

JAMES E. LILLEY
Quality Meats and Groceries
Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor
271 Cedar St., Cor. Parker St. Dial 2-2212
Prompt Delivery

Bush & Co., Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1885
J. T. CHAMPION, *Mgr.*
CLEANERS and DYERS
512 Pleasant St., Dial 5-7803

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

NEW BEDFORD PUBLIC MARKET
Phone 5-7821

High-Grade Meats Make Satisfied Customers
Shop from New Bedford's Largest Variety

NEWBURYPORT

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Telephone 352 30 State Street

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Bigelow 0494. Hours: 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday. Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE CAN SOLVE YOUR MORTGAGE PROBLEMS
May We Help You
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
"The Place for My Savings"

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
BIG. 1091

GEORGE S. NODEN & SONS
Interior and Exterior
Painting
OVER FIFTY YEARS IN NEWTON
Shop: 22 Nonantum Place
Telephones BIG 2950, WAT 2950

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE Cotofast PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building
Hardware
1170 Walnut St BIG. 0443

NEWTONVILLE

"A Shade Better"
NEWTON AWNING CO.
AWNINGS
VENETIAN BLINDS
WINDOW SHADES
PORCHES SCREENED
861 Washington St. LAS. 4853

J. B. JURAD
Our Wheel Aligning System
Eliminates Steering Troubles and Worn Tires
Come in for FREE Check-up
CHRYSLER PLYMOUTH
11 COURT STREET LAS 3335

Insure with me and Rest Assured you will be Insured
JUST INSURANCE
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 AUSTIN STREET BIG. 7304

BON ART SHOP
285 WALNUT STREET
Easter Cards
New Jewelry Miniatures
HAND-DECORATED TRAYS

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

★Star Market Co.★
Swift's Premium Saniseal Veal
Only the finest milk-fed veal sold under this label.
LEGS, lb. 29c
BONELESS lb. 27c
304 WALNUT STREET BIG. 8400

NEWTON-WEST NEWTON

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORWOOD

FUR STORAGE
2½% of Valuation
Special Cloth Coats Cleaned, Glazed, Stored—$1.95
Cliff's Band Box
Phone Nor. 1668 168 Walpole St., Norwood

PITTSFIELD

Shop at Sears
and Save
SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
88 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0030

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

Highest Quality Dairy Products
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Grade A and Vitamin D Milk
DELICIA ICE CREAM
PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE
INC.
Frank A. Carroll Mgr.
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

Custom-Made
SLIP COVERS
Cut and fitted in your own home.
Usually $45.00
Special Price 3-Piece Set $39.75
England Brothers

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS More than four dozen kinds of delicious frozen foods—vegetables, fruits, meats, fish, poultry.
KELSEY'S MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp

Exquisite Handkerchiefs
Hand-Made, Hand-Drawn Work
Hand Embroidered
$1.00 Handkerchiefs for 75c
Holden & Stone Co.

FOR UNIFORM PERFORMANCE in any weather use
American Gas and Oils
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
Elm St. Garage
A. W. MINER, Prop.
Tel. 2-4849
Cor. Elm and Newell Sts.

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

Pittsfield Tire and Battery Shop
Tydol Gas, Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries, Lubrication
H. S. BABBITT
Cor. West and Centre Sts.

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Granite 1076-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA 2100

D. SILVERMAN & SONS
PACKARD
Sales and Service
479 Washington St., Quincy, PRE 7075

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock Street Pre. 1-2-3-4

ThriftiCheck
CHECKING ACCOUNT
NO MINIMUM BALANCE REQUIRED
ONLY 7½¢ PER CHECK
GRANITE TRUST CO.
WOLLASTON • QUINCY • N. QUINCY

Dorothy Benham
Millinery
Waltham, 443 Moody St
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

READING

G. H. Atkinson Company
Choice
Family Groceries
190 Haven St. Rea. 1145

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1566

Warm Sunshine reflects spring weather ahead, and naturally new spring togs. Bowser & Co. presents their complete line of new Easter clothes for your entire family.
BOWSER & CO.
Tel. Cry. 1422 Wakefield Sq., Wakefield

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

READING (Continued)

BUTTER CRUNCH
60c lb.
Our Own Make
TORRE'S
Reading Square

SHARON

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey Cows Accredited under state and federal supervision. PHONE SHARON 191

Charles H. Nutting, Jr.
INSURANCE
8 Shepherd Court
Telephone Sharon 2181

"Scotty's"
SHELL
Range and Fuel Oil
Complete Garage Service
ARTHUR L. SCOTT
88 POND STREET SHARON 2081

JOHN COLANERI
TAILOR and CLEANSER
Post Office Square Tel. 2091

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Somerset 3087. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LIFE AUTOMOBILE PLATE GLASS BURGLARY 17 COLLEGE AVE. PHONE SOM 0781 FIRE ACCIDENT A. R. L. K. Realtors WEDGWOOD Insurance DAVIS SQUARE SOMERVILLE MASS. COMPENSATION LIABILITY

J. A. MARSH COAL CO.
OIL BURNERS
FUEL OIL—N. E. COKE
38-40 Park St. Som. 0319

★Star Market Co.★
SAVE MONEY!
But don't sacrifice quality in doing so. Here, at the Star Market it has been our basic policy to buy only the best and sell it at the lowest possible prices!
401 HIGHLAND AVE., DAVIS SQ.

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817 1 p. m.-5 p. m daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tait Coal Co.
331 Liberty Street
Tel. 6-2791
D. L. & W. COAL
LEHIGH COAL
COKE FUEL OIL
BITUMINOUS

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
DREIKORN'S BAKERY
792 STATE STREET

Hand made candies — salted nuts
The **BRASS BOWL KITCHEN**
21 Chase Avenue

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

Electrical Appliances
Radios—Exide Batteries—Bicycles
Special Discount to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
AUTO ACCESSORIES
Hood Tires and Other Makes
BENDIX WASHERS
CHARLES BROAD TIRE CO.
77 Dwight Street Phone 2-6231

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Anderson Florists
Flowers of Distinction
210 MOODY STREET, WALTHAM
Tel. 1843

WEYMOUTH

Notice to Thrifty Car Buyers
1940 DeSoto Four Door Touring Sedan. Radio and Heater
SPECIAL PRICE $837
Call Mr. JONES Wey. 0437
NORFOLK MOTORS, Inc.
19 Water Street East Weymouth

MASSACHUSETTS

WINCHESTER

Delicious Pies
BREAD—CAKE—PASTRY
Christie MacDonald
Mt. Vernon Street

WINTHROP

SMITH BROTHERS
Plumbing, Hardware, Heating
Stoves and Repairs
B. P. S. PAINTS
39 and 43 WALDEN STREET OCEAN 2073

WORCESTER

Slocum's Proudly Present
TRUHU
Pure Silk — Washable
SPRING PRINTS $2 a yard
SLOCUM'S
476 Main Street—Second Floor—Worcester

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

TATMAN & PARK
Insurance of All Kinds
Including AUTOMOBILE
44 FRONT ST. DIAL 5-4341

The Children's Shop
478 MAIN ST., WORCESTER, Opp. City Hall
Outfitters of Children from Cradle to College

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Cavzon Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor, monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SURREY—Lady receives guests in her country home, good catering; well furnished, comfortable house; lovely country, easy reach of London; special terms for week-ends. Box W-27, BCM/CSM, London.

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home; best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

TYPEWRITERS

MAY COLEMAN Personal Secretarial Service, Authors Mss.; Duplicating Private Tuition 27 Grove Hill Rd. Tunbridge Wells 'Phone 3037

England

BEDFORD

PHONE 2706
James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD.
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made by Experts
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

ERNEST SHEATHER
F. A. I.
Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town. Over 40 Years' Experience
14 ST. LEONARD'S ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA TEL 351

BIRMINGHAM

"DOUBLE-GIFT" OFFER
"A.B.C of Shopping Wrinkles"
"Wedding Etiquette" Post Free
M. .....
.....
.....
Beehive
WAREHOUSE (No Branches)
ALBERT ST BIRMINGHAM

Wedding and Birthday Gifts
S. CHILD
The Jeweler
10 Bull Street, Birmingham 4
Finest Quality in Watches, Clocks Silver and Cut Glass

Millinery, Gowns, Furs
CAL. 2628
Designs
575, Moseley Road, Birmingham

J. H. GAY, M. I. P.
Established 1870
568, Moseley Road, 12
Plumbing (*Authorized*)
Building Repairs and Alterations
South 0161 DECORATOR

TAILORS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
A. B. SEAR Ltd.
39, Carrs Lane, Birmingham

BOURNEMOUTH

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd.
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 80 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

SHOP AT
Plummers
Gervis Place Tel. 7000
Also at
FOLKESTONE BRIGHTON
HASTINGS SOUTHAMPTON
EASTBOURNE BOSCOMBE
WEYMOUTH

Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66 Old Christchurch Road, also at 626, 628 Christchurch Road, and at 1, Catherine Street, Salisbury, 248 High Street, Exeter Southampton and Worthing

Terraut's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750—6751

COLLENET & CO.
13 THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS
SPECIALITY—RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD. BOSCOMBE
Also at 19 Southbourne Grove

Bournemouth's Premier
FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ANDERSON and McAULEY LTD
62 & 63 EAST STREET BRIGHTON
Specialists in
HOUSEHOLD & FANCY LINENS
BLANKETS • DOWN QUILTS
HANDKERCHIEFS • HOSIERY
LINGERIE • KNITWEAR & GOWNS

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS
GET YOUR KODAK or Cine Kodak NOW
Be ready for the Holidays
PROJECTORS AND FILMS
Strode Cash & Penfold
133, Ashley Road
8 Other Addresses in Bristol

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol Phone 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
New Branch Cake Shop
QUEEN'S COURT, Near Victoria Rooms
Clifton Phone 36787

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
Massingham
63 Queen's Road Bristol 8
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
BOOKLET ON REQUEST

BROMLEY

INEXPENSIVE FURNISHING
Rav. 2601
A service that is prompt, courteous and satisfying without exception.
PYRKE'S
123 High Street, Bromley, Kent

Telephone RAVENSBOURNE 2271-2
W. & E. WHEATLEY
(E. J. & V. E. King)
63 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Ladies' Underwear Baby Linen
Hosiery Children's Outfitting

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
16 LONDON LANE BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

CAMBERLEY

W. G. PAICE SURREY DAIRY
Park Street, Opposite the Church
for
ALL HIGH CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
Deliveries Twice Daily

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

ENGLAND

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S
Cafe
Luncheons
Teas
Continental Cakes
Home Made Chocolates
23 and 25 CLARENCE STREET
(Also King's Square, Gloucester)

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

CROYDON PURLEY and District

Smith & Wilson
15 George St. Tel. Croydon 0228
Men's Outfitters and Hatters
Jaeger, Burberry and Chilprufe Agents

VERNON G. KIRK
JEWELLER, SILVERSMITH, WATCHMAKER
Gifts for Every Occasion
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
OLD GOLD PURCHASED
1061, London Rd., Thornton Heath
(Opposite Warwick Road)

Modern Methods Pay
Let us prove this to you
Franco-British Laundry
20a, South End, Croydon
Phone Cro. 1901

EXETER

PINDER & TUCKWELL
LIMITED
43-44 HIGH STREET
Tailors to H. M. Forces, School and College Outfitters
Phone 3284
JAEGER Agents BURBERRY

HARROW

The GINGERBREAD HOUSE

9c College Road
Harrow
Phone Harrow 1760
The Homemade Cake Shop and Tea-room of Character. Individuality and Variety. Catering of every description. Special attention to post orders.

ILFORD

Gibsons (*Jewellers*) Ltd.
• Rings • Fancy Jewellery
• Watches • Silverplate
• Clocks • Pewter
• Silver • Glass
136 and 187 High Road, Ilford
Phone Ilford 2344

IPSWICH

FASHIONS MENSWEAR
Harder & Son Ltd.
LINENS FURNITURE
FREDERIC CORDER & SON LTD. IPSWICH

ENGAGEMENT and WEDDING
RINGS
CROYDON & SONS
50 and 52 Tavern Street, Ipswich
Telephone 4116

KINGSTON and SURBITON

PERSONAL ATTENTION
HIGH CLASS WORK
Mrs MIDDLETON'S SURBITON LAUNDRY
ELMBRIDGE 1151 HOOK RD. SURBITON
EXCELLENT SERVICE FOR DRY CLEANING

Bentalls
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
• 150 Departments
• A Non-combine Store.
• A Magnificent Escalator Hall
KINgston 1001

LEAMINGTON SPA

P. H. WOODWARD & CO., LTD.
Complete Ladies', Men's and Children's Outfitters and Furnishing Drapers
91-96 The Parade, Leamington Spa.
Tel. 2213 (two lines)

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd.
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE

ENGLAND

PAIGNTON

A. P. BLACKBEARD
Expert Foot Fitter
286 Torquay Road
Preston, Paignton Tel. 82364
Boots and Shoes made to order

PLYMOUTH

COME TO
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
Bedford Phone 2303 Plymouth

POOLE and District

Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

GANGE'S
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
LATEST STYLES IN THE FAMOUS NORVIC AND MASCOT SHOES
119, and 103 Elm Grove, Southsea
80, London Rd., North End, Portsmouth and at Southampton

For Printing and Bookbinding
of the Highest Quality
J. G. SAUNDERS & SON
Manufacturing Stationer
70, Marmion Road, Southsea Phone 73926

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND, SURREY
THE LEADING DRAPERS & HOUSE FURNISHERS IN THE DISTRICT
EARLY CLOSING DAY—WEDNESDAY

Williamsons Ltd.
26 George St. Tel. Richmond 3384/5
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
Branches at TWICKENHAM TEDDINGTON

Repairs!
Deane Bros
Footwear Repairing Craftsmen
Tel. Richmond 1871
76 Sheen Road RICHMOND
collected and delivered

SEVENOAKS

J. H. LORIMER
STATIONER
BOOKSELLER and FANCY GOODS DEALER
Depot for All Fountain Pens
HIGH ST. SEVENOAKS 840
Use Stephens Ink and Gripfix

SUTTON COLDFIELD

DODD'S DRAPERY STORES
82 Parade, Sutton Coldfield
Underwear for Ladies and Children. General Drapery of every description.
WOOLS and HABERDASHERY
Tel. Sut. 1856

JAMES WALKER
Chemist
ELIZABETH ARDEN
INNOXA YARDLEY
and all the finer Beauty Preparation Stockists
Parade, Sutton Coldfield
Phone SUT: 2031

D. H. HARPER
F. R. H. S.
Barton Nurseries
Tomato, Cucumber and Vegetable Plants
518 LICHFIELD ROAD, FOUR OAKS

JOHN WAINWRIGHT F.R.H.S.
Nurseryman, Florist and High Class Fruiterer
30, High Street,
36, Birmingham Road and
Wyndley Nurseries
TEL. SUT: 2052

SUTTON—Surrey

58 Grove Road Phone Vigilant 2542
ROSEMARY
Ladies' Outfitters
Millinery—Dressmaking—Repairs
Ladies' own materials used if desired

ENGLAND

SUTTON—Surrey (Continued)

For the Best Range of Newest Dress Materials go to
SHINNERS
of Sutton

SWANAGE

ERICA
(A. Eric S. Thompson)
Fruit, Cut Flowers, Pot Plants, Bulbs, Bulbs in Pots, Ferns, Sprays, Flower Baskets
"Say it with flowers" by TELEGRAPHIC DELIVERY
6, Station Road SWANAGE
Telephone 2444

TEIGNMOUTH

REGENT CAFE
(Thomas & Son)
TEIGNMOUTH
Bakers—Confectioners
Quality and Service Phone 41
Also Courtenay Restaurant Newton Abbot

TORQUAY

Williams & Cox
Drapers and Silk Mercers
FASHIONS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER
4a, 5, 6 Strand, Torquay, Phone 4314

Whiteway & Ball Ltd.
Coal and Coke Merchants
G. P. O. BUILDINGS, FLEET ST. TORQUAY PHONE 2011

For Everything
ELECTRICAL
Refrigeration Specialists
SYDNEY TRUSCOTT LTD.
45 Fleet Street, Torquay Ph. 3403

Bathes Original "Devonshire Violets"
Perfumes and Toilet Requisites.
Kodak Specialities. Films Developed.
24 FLEET ST., TORQUAY PHONE 2934
Also at Paignton and St. Ives
This Special Perfume is also obtainable at leading stores throughout U. S. A.

WAYCOTT'S
Auctioneers
House, Land, and Estate Agents
4-5 Fleet Street, Torquay
PHONE 4333
(Also Victoria Street, Paignton)

TRACES' LIMITED
DAIRY PRODUCE
124 Reddenhill Road 7 Fore Street
Babbacombe St. Mary Church
Phone 87130
also
Fruit, Vegetables and Poultry
122 Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe
Phone 87130

Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

CHARLES M. BISHOP A.M.I.M.E. M.I.M.T.
Automobile Engineer and Agent
THE SERVICE GARAGE
ELLACOMBE (Near Schools)
TORQUAY
Complete Overhauls and Repairs

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Walter C. Raiswell
KENT COUNTY STORES
Provisions, Household Requisites, Fruit, Flowers, Vegetables, and also Crosse & Blackwell's Products
21 and 22 Mount Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells—Phone 662

MAISON ARTHUR
Permanent Waving
Eugene or MacDonald
by Experts Only
30 High Street Phone 352

PAYNE & SON
OLD ESTABLISHED GOLDSMITHS and SILVERSMITHS
An Interesting Shop
37 High Street
Tunbridge Wells
131 High St., Oxford

WORTHING

Phone 263 Phone 263
LAMBERT'S
COSTUMIERS, FURRIERS
LADIES' KNITWEAR
HOSIERY AND MILLINERY
23 to 27 The Broadway, Worthing
100 Fur Coats, Capes and Coatees in stock
Estimates for Remodels and Coats made to order.
Furs received for cold storage

Wales

CARDIFF

Phone 337 *Established 1857*
W. J. METTERS
TAILOR
26, CHARLES ST. CARDIFF

STEPHEN S. SHAIL
Decorator and Electrical Contractor
113 MERTHYR ROAD
WHITCHURCH, CARDIFF
Telephone: Whitchurch 424

KELLY'S
"THE GROCERS"
Whitchurch, Phone 882
"The Home of Pure Food"
KELLY'S STORES, Whitchurch

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
C-2
The Christian Science Publishing Society
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I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $ for ..... year, or ..... months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME .....
STREET and NUMBER .....
CITY and STATE .....
MC-3
Coupon

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Quotation

JUSTICE is itself the great standing policy of civil society; and any departure from it, under any circumstances, lies under the suspicion of being no policy at all.—BURKE.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Winner

San Francisco, Calif.

Billy came home one afternoon greatly excited.

"Mom, they're holding a poster contest in school and the winning design is to be used in a drive for helping refugee children. I'm going into it," he beamed, "and I'm going to be the winner."

As he enthusiastically explained the details to her, and to his little sister, Margery, who, being in the lower grades was not eligible to enter, Mom felt a tug at her heart. He was so eager and drawing was not one of his talents.

But he went into it with a will and his interest never flagged. He had chosen as his subject many hands all reaching upward to some unseen good. The idea was excellent, Mom knew, but she also knew that hands were among the most difficult things to draw. She wanted to suggest that he select another subject but an inner voice prompted, "Leave him alone."

Day after day he worked, or rather labored, for drawing did not come easily to Billy. He put his whole heart into it; he could think of little else. After school he did not go out to play baseball but remained indoors to work on his sketch—he who was the star of the team.

When the drawing was finished Billy carried it to school. "Mom" had managed all these weeks to obey that prompting voice, but as she watched him carry his precious poster, oh so carefully, she wanted to put her arms lovingly around him and shield him.

Finally came the day for the announcement of the winner. The older classes which had participated in the contest were to assemble in the school auditorium and the winner was to be brought to the platform and congratulated. Billy departed for school without a doubt in his mind that his would be the winning entry. As he turned the corner he waved gayly to his mother.

All day long she waited anxiously. It was the first real trial that her boy had had to face in all his ten years.

Margery came home first.

"Billy won!" she cried as she skipped up the walk.

"Won!" echoed her mother.

"Yes; I was in the hall when they came out of assembly and he must have won—he was all smiles."

A few minutes later Billy entered the house.

"Hello, Mom."

"Hello." She watched as he put his books on the table and hung his cap on a peg in the hall.

"Well, son," Mom tried to keep her voice casual, "who's the winner?"

"Red Saunders. His drawing was keen."

The blue eyes that met hers reflected the same glow that warmed his voice. Somehow she had to ask the question:

"And you didn't mind?"

"'Course I didn't." Then he leaned toward her confidentially. "You know, Mom, it would have been awful for Red to lose. He never could take that disappointment like I can."

It's Been Said—

Condemn the fault and not the actor of it.—Shakespeare.

The sieve says to the needle: "You have a hole in your tail."—Bengalese proverb.

If the best man's faults were written on his forehead it would make him pull his hat over his eyes.—Gaelic proverb.

To reprove small faults with undue vehemence is as absurd as if a man should take a big hammer to shoo a fly from his friend's forehead.—Anon.

If thou wouldst bear thy neighbor's faults, cast thine eye upon thy own.—Molinos.

To find fault is easy, to do better may be difficult.—Plutarch.

The most faulty are the most prone to find fault.—English proverb.

Small faults indulged are great thieves that let in greater.—English proverb.

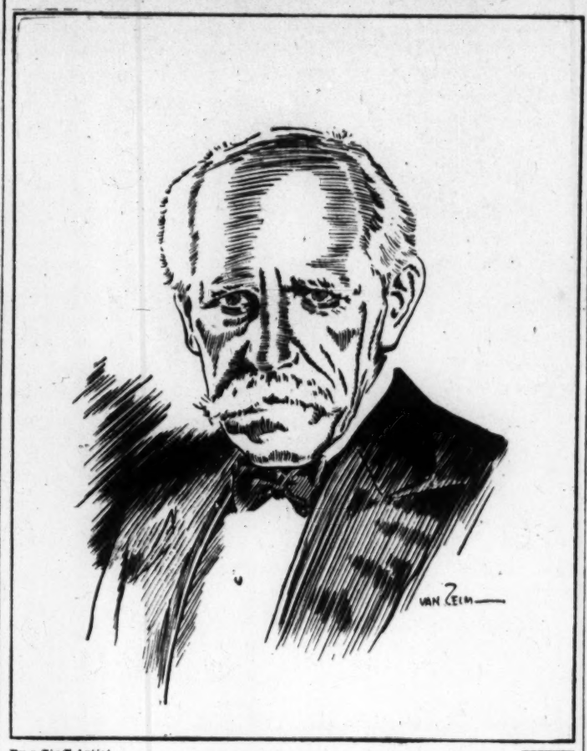
A man should pardon everybody's faults rather than his own.—Cato.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A French policeman.
2. Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
3. 100 square miles was originally taken from the sovereignty of Maryland and Virginia; Virginia's portion south of the Potomac was ceded back to her in 1846.
4. Yosemite Park, California; 370 feet high.
5. Pennsylvania.
6. An ancient theater at Athens, where Sophocles and Aeschylus presented plays.
7. Fort Myers, Florida.
8. A U. S. Army fort 33 miles from Mobile, Alabama.
9. Westford, Massachusetts; held in the heart of the apple orchard region, this festival attracts thousands of people every May.
10. Cruisers.

Lines About Thinkers



By a Staff Artist

Fridtjof Nansen

1861-1930

NANSEN WAS one of the last of the great earth-conquerors.
He was born on the small estate of Store From in Norway.
A bright, boisterous boy, he found himself in a life of fun.
He took to skating and won the world's record for the mile.
He took to skiing and won the national cross-country race.
But zoology gradually drew him out of the sportman's tangle.
At twenty he was off to study the nature of the Arctic fauna.
His first glimpse of the Greenland Coast greatly thrilled him.
What if he could penetrate the interior of that unknown land?
And from then on, he devoted his spare hours to making plans.

* * *

ONE JUNE DAY a sealing-steamer pulled away from Iceland.
On board was young Nansen with his long-prepared expedition.
After much cruising in the fog, Greenland came into sight.
The young man let down his boat and he set out for the shore . . .
A few days later, his party was marching across Greenland. . . .
Ice, more ice, no land to be seen, not a sound to be heard!
Now they dragged their sledges at night under glorious stars.
Now they changed to day-trekking amidst great peaks of snow.
At times, a sail was hoisted on a smooth stretch of the ice.
And the little sledges then flew West with heartening speed.
In the fall Nansen found they would have to climb no more.
Looking out, the Norwegian saw a sight he could never forget:
He saw the long, storm-beaten western coast of Greenland . . .
He had traversed the entire territory from sea to sea . . .
His was the first crossing in the history of the white race.

* * *

HOME AGAIN, Nansen immersed himself in a gigantic plan:
To strike at the very heart of the mystery of the Pole.
And one spring day he sailed for Siberia on his little Fram.
In August the expedition crept into the dreaded Kara Sea.
They made Cape Cheluskin, the northernmost point of land.
Beyond that point they must seek the chances of the ice-drift.
"Frozen in faster and faster," wrote Nansen late in September.
As the old year waned and the new came in, on went the Fram . . .
At the rate she went, she could reach the Pole in fifty months.
Summer came, and the ice cracked into innumerable channels.
The drift continued confusingly about the 80th parallel.
Then the summer, even the unending summer, was over at last.
On New Year's Day, they were beyond the 83rd parallel.
By this time Nansen had become certain of a Polar drift.
But he also knew that it would not take him to the Pole.
If the Fram could not go through, men on foot surely could.
And when spring came round, he and a companion walked off.
The cold grew more intense as they advanced northward.
They slept in frozen clothes; they ate with frozen lips.
Pressure ridges, snowstorms, assailed them day after day.
Finally, the scientist triumphed over the earth-adventurer:
"It is insanity to press farther on," Nansen suddenly thought;
"Even if we reach the Pole, we shall not be able to return."
Within some three hundred miles of his goal he abandoned it.
Then, week on week, the two travelers fought their way back:
They were not to see a human being before some fifteen months.

* * *

NANSEN'S VISION of the Pole grew fainter and fainter.
But great things were yet in store for him to accomplish:
He was to help science by several oceanographic explorations.
He was to help his beloved Norway as a Minister abroad.
He was to help the world as associate of the League of Nations.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra

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A Verse for Today . . .

Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid.—JOHN 14:27.

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Value Was of Biblical Coins, Such as the Talent and Mite?

Authorities do not agree in assigning values to coins mentioned in the Bible. For one thing, relatively little is known about the purchasing power of money in those times. Then, too, the standard of weight for certain pieces of money varied considerably from time to time.

The money used in Old Testament times was not coined, but issued by weight. The "talent," for example, was a weight of gold or of silver. The weight of the talent varied considerably, according to the different standards in use at various times. Estimates of the value also vary. The gold talent is thought to have been worth as much as $29,000 to $32,640, and the talent of silver was worth $1,940 to $2,176. In New Testament times, the talent was made only of silver and was worth about $1,150.

The "dram" (I Chron. 29:7) was a gold coin, the Persian "daric," worth approximately $5.00.

The "shekel" was a unit of weight and of money. A shekel

of silver was worth between 65 and 75 cents. The gold shekel was issued in two weights. The light gold shekel was worth $4.85, and the heavy shekel $9.69. The 20 pieces of silver (Gen. 37:28) for which Joseph was sold to the Ishmaelites are thought to have been 20 shekels.

The 30 pieces of silver (Matt. 27:3) for which Judas betrayed Jesus are thought to have been 30 Phoenician tetradrachms, with a total value of a little more than $20.00.

The tribute money (Matt. 17: 24-27) which Peter found in the fish's mouth, is thought either to have been a silver "stater" or a "half-shekel," with a value of about 30 cents.

Two different "farthings" are mentioned in the Bible. One, the "kodrantēs" (Matt. 5:26) was worth ⅜ or ⅝ of a cent. The other farthing, the "assarion" (Matt. 10: 29) was worth about a cent and a half.

The widow's two "mites" (Mark 12:42) which she cast into the treasury, were worth about a quarter of a cent each. The mite, or "lepton," was equal to one-half a "kodrantēs," the farthing worth about half a cent.—W. P. Keasbey.

Monitor Camera Club from J.D. Robinson, Darlington, Eng.

Tradition

Even wars must not interfere with a strange custom which is carried out each evening at Ripon, Yorkshire. The City Hornblower, wearing a three-cornered black silk hat and clad in a fawn and blue coat, gives the horn a long blast at each of the four corners of the marketplace and then three more blasts outside the Mayor's house. This unusual ceremony has been in operation for more than 1000 years!

Traveling Tern

An Arctic Tern banded in Labrador was found less than four months later in South Africa, over 9,000 miles away.

Unique Study

Soviet Russia's scientific interests include an Institute for the Study of Frozen Ground.

In Lighter Vein

Progress

Ginko: "Are you making any progress in getting acquainted with those fashionable people who have just moved next door to your house?"

Jellybean: "Their cat invited our cat over to a musicale last night."—Two Bells.

Long Way Around

"I say," said a bumptious individual to a man standing at the street corner, "just tell me how I can get to Blank Street."

"Well," was the reply, "take the third turning on the left, first to the right, second to the right again, fourth to left, first to right, fifth to left, cut across a square, pass through a crescent, take the second to the left, and you'll get it."

The stranger jotted down the particulars and followed the instructions given. After three-quarters of an hour he was startled to arrive at the place where he had asked the question, and to see the same man still standing at the corner.

"Why did you direct me wrongly?" he demanded, angrily.

"You asked for Blank Street, didn't you?"

"Yes."

"Well, then, I directed you right. This is Blank Street."—Montreal Star.

Brevities

Indianapolis News: Radio has a hobby, the legislature, it seems a lobby hobby.

Detroit News: Sit in long enough on these radio quiz hours and practically anything that has been puzzling you will be cleared away.

Greensboro, Ga., Herald-Journal: Old Dobbin has his faults but you never saw another horse hitched in front pulling him to the barn for repairs.

Little Chauncey

"I'll be ready in a minute, mater—I have all my shoes on except one!"

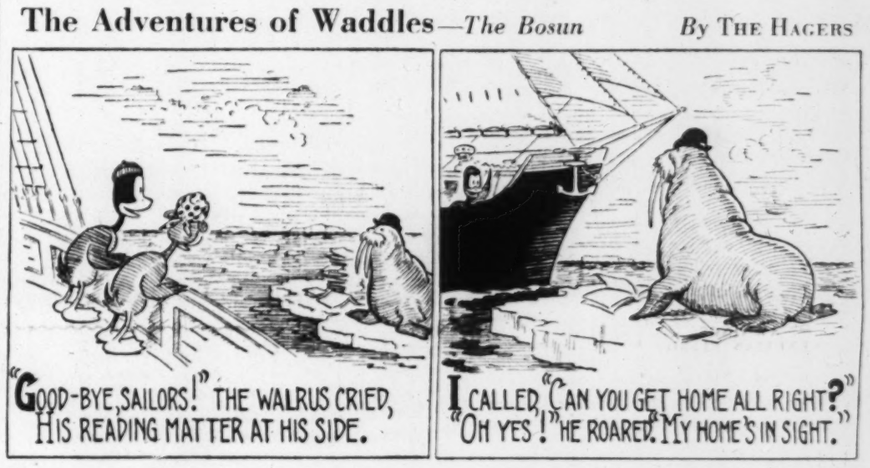
Where Would You Find—

1. A gendarme?
2. Louisiana State University?
3. The two states from which land was taken to make the district of Columbia?
4. The Illilouette Falls?
5. The greatest coal producing state?
6. The Theater of Dionysus?
7. The spring training camp of the Cleveland "Indians?"
8. Fort Morgan?
9. The Nashoba Apple Blossom Festival?
10. The class of U. S. Naval ships named for large cities?

(Answers appear on this page)

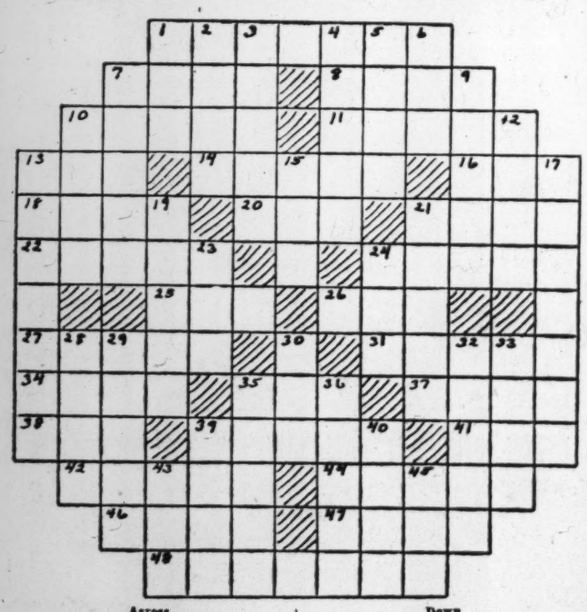
The Adventures of Waddles—*The Bosun*

By THE HAGERS


"GOOD-BYE, SAILORS!" THE WALRUS CRIED, HIS READING MATTER AT HIS SIDE.
I CALLED, "CAN YOU GET HOME ALL RIGHT?" "OH YES!" HE ROARED. "MY HOME'S IN SIGHT."
THE BOSUN WAVED, THEN SHOOK HIS HEAD. AS HE WALKED OFF, HE TURNED AND SAID,
"WITH TUSKS, IT MUST BE QUITE A JOB TO EAT GREEN CORN, MATE, ON THE COB."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is the Bonanza State?
7—What is Hindu woman's principal garment?
8—What fabric, thinner than cambric, is used for dresses, handkerchiefs, etc?
10—What State was once a part of Mexico?
11—A little island is what?
13—To be moved by oars.
14—What tree has short fascicled deciduous leaves?
16—Existed.
18—What Hebrew measure was the tenth of an ephah?
20—Born.
21—To ameliorate.
22—What is the cap worn by Basque peasants?
24—What soft fabric is used for veils, dresses, etc?
25—Knot of hair is what?
26—What is the thigh of any animal prepared for food?
27—Who wrote "An Old Sweetheart of Mine"?
31—What is first name of Karloff, motion picture star?
34—Anything which serves as a means to an end is what?
35—The mason bee builds a nest of what?
37—What "by any other name would smell as sweet"?
38—Foxy.
39—What are religious ceremonies?
41—To ventilate.
42—What noted soprano was born of American parents at Shanghai?
44—What do you call brief summary introducing a newspaper article (pl.)?
46—What is long when it has no turning?
47—Spreads grass for drying.
48—Violent windstorm is what?

Down

1—Who is one of rangers in opera "Der Freischutz"?
2—Spoken.
3—What is first month of Jewish ecclesiastical calendar?
4—What fictional character visits country divided up like a chessboard?
5—Who was England's famous man of fashion?
6—What instrument pierces holes in leather?
7—Seamstress is what?
9—What is upright post, about which steps of a circular staircase wind?
10—Ponderous volume is what?
12—Antonym of "short."
13—Who is author of novel "Northwest Passage"?
15—Small fruits of the hawthorn are of what color?
17—Who was author of "The Faerie Queene"?
19—To make resistance.
21—A facetious turn of thought is what?
23—Plaything.
24—What is an appendage of something?
28—Eurytus refused marriage of Hercules to whom?
29—Constant.
30—Rude dwelling is what?
32—John London McAdam invented a method of building what?
33—What goddess do you associate with opera "Aida"?
35—Who hoards his wealth?
36—What Greek letter corresponds to English "d"?
39—What is a city of Nevada?
40—What do you call grain of plants used for sowing?
43—Dull finish is what?
45—Bustle.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*On the Way*

By LE PELLEY

SO WE'RE ON OUR WAY TO LOST ISLAND TO PHOTOGRAPH FOOTPRINTS! WHAT KIND OF FOOTPRINTS ??
PREHISTORIC ONES THAT HAVE BEEN PRESERVED IN ROCK ..
WE'RE STOPPING — THIS MUST BE WHERE WE GET OFF —
I GUESS WE HAVE TO TAKE A BOAT FROM HERE —
IT SEEMS LIKE A LONG WAY TO GO... JUST FOR A COUPLE OF FOOTPRINTS
YOU'RE NOT OBJECTING TO GOING TO LOST ISLAND, ARE YOU?
I DON'T KNOW.... I'm USED TO BEING LOST IN WILLOWVILLE, WHERE I KNOW WHERE I AM !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Perfect Timing, I Call It!*

By RODGERS

"Well, it's about time you came to see me!" ol' Togo wagged today—
"I would have come more often," I told him. "But it's a long hike, and, while I don't mind the walk out here, somehow the trip back home seems quite a journey!"
"Well, that's one thing you won't have to worry about this time," he wagged— "Look who's here!"
Would you believe it, there was ol' Togo's master driving up to take him home!
Rodgers
Boy! Did I time that visit right!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Burning Down the House"

The news brings a variation on the familiar story of the man who burned down his house to get rid of the rats. A 17-year-old girl in New York set fire to her home a few days ago because she didn't like the furnishings. Before our self-superior smile at her folly spreads from ear to ear, let's check up a bit. Isn't everyone—excepting ourselves of course—somewhat inclined to similar thinking, even acting? Indeed, isn't similar incendiarism the chief reason civilization's house is afire today?

The New York girl had been studying interior decorating. Seeing fine furniture, colorful curtains, she had become discontented with the drabness at home, had urged a change upon her parents. Unsuccessful, she resorted to extreme measures. But who will cast the first stone? The man who would call in a dictator because Congress talks so much? The man who demands censorship because free speech is abused? Or the woman who loses interest in her church because "Mary Jones tries to run things"? Or the citizen who opposes Alderman Brown because "he wouldn't give our Joe a job"?

Shall we hear first from the Senator who would let Britain sink because there are blots on her colonial record? Or from the college president who wouldn't risk war to defend democracy in the world because it is imperfect in America? Or the reader who drops his paper because of some article? Or the voter who is *"agin"* Henry White rather than *for* George Black? Or the industrialist who favors Fascism because he fears the rise of labor? Or the worker who hampers defense in resentment against his employer? Or the man who indulges in hate of any race because some members of it are disagreeable or worse?

In this time when basic choices confront us all, may it not be well to look first within, to make sure we are not ourselves "throwing out the baby with the bath"? Let us resolve not to help in any way to "burn down the house" of free government and Christian society because dissatisfied with some of the furnishings.

Victory at Marseille

The ears may have been for the speeches; the eyes must have been for the boxes and the crates swinging up out of the hold of the American Red Cross freighter, Cold Harbor, and coming down safely on the wharves at Marseille. All the while the children cheered, all the time the officials exchanged their greetings, on and on throughout the oratory, the hoisting gear reached its long arms down into the darkness below decks, pulling out treasures by the netful—treasures for hungry French children.

The speeches were doubtless excellent but oh, the oratory in the squeak and chatter of the pulleys! They kept repeating what Richard Allen, delegate of the American Red Cross, had just said—that this ship's cargo was a "token of American sympathy" for France. That phrase must have carried nourishment for the hope and the courage of French patriots, as the ship carried nourishment for children's bodies. "France does not flaunt her misery," said Jean Barraud for the Prefect of Marseille; "America nevertheless has understood."

Since the ship had to pass through the British blockade, it may be added that the British also understood that this errand of mercy was one that could not be perverted by the enemies of France. Thus the cargo was really a token of sympathy from two great free peoples who are determined to remain free and to help others who still want to be free.

Free peoples are not callous. They do not shrug their shoulders over the sufferings of freedom's friends. They do not have it in their hearts to glory even in the suffering of freedom's enemies.

"Long live America, long live France," was the cry of gratitude sent up at Marseille. The only barriers that Americans or Britons would raise against the feeding of France are those required to make this hope come true. The world at last will be conquered mainly by kindness: this faith is deeply embedded in the democratic concept of living. To temper mercy with wisdom is the problem of this difficult hour.

Meanwhile, any increasing knowledge among free men that they can extend help and comfort to unwilling captives of tyranny starts as warm a surge of hopefulness through the veins as news of a victory in battle.

Crossed Wireless

The Nazi conquest of the ether is still incomplete. The air waves are unregenerate. Those aimed at Britain can be overheard in America, and vice versa. An increasing amount of short-wave eavesdropping is "discombobolating" German propaganda, carefully concocted to suit exclusive national tastes. When one country hears what is meant strictly for another, the result is not exactly what Berlin desires.

Thus it might be all right to tell Britons who can be made to believe it that America's real purpose in the lend-lease measure is not to help them but to facilitate "the speediest acquisition of a maximum number of British possessions." Or it might influence some Americans to be told that the real effect of the measure will be to make them the tail to the British kite and involve them in war. But it is easy to see that this may become embarrassing or worse if Americans hear what is said about them to Britain and the British hear what was aimed solely at American ears. Wouldn't it be simpler to have just one story—the truth?

The business of providing a special version for every audience really becomes complicated. Thus the newspaper Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, organ of the Foreign Office, says that the United States is undermining the Monroe Doctrine. It argues that "through flagrant interference in foreign spheres" Washington will "compromise and disavow its own claim" to freedom from interference by Europe in the Western Hemisphere. But the official Berlin radio asserts that President Roosevelt is now ready to send the Marines back to Nicaragua and Cuba and push "Yankee expansionist imperialism."

It is surprising that Herr Goebbels hasn't more thoroughly "co-ordinated" the official press and radio. He ought to do something about Italian propaganda, too. Berlin has told the Germans that the lend-lease bill doesn't mean much and if it did the U-boats would sink American supplies. But Rome says the Axis will merely "try" to prevent aid reaching Britain. And the amount of ire it vents on America and the general excitement of the Italian press destroys the German hush-hush, "no-importance" atmosphere.

Those who must seek to counteract totalitarian propaganda should do more than smile at its blunders. More specific efforts to expose it would be profitable. Today exposure seems to be largely a matter of chance and whether the radio waves refuse to be regimented. In line with co-ordinated defense under the lend-lease plan, couldn't Britain and America regularly exchange information on what the Nazis are saying in the effort to divide them?

The 'Movies' Respond

That the motion picture is quickly responsive to public opinion seems to be proved by the announcement that the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, presided over by Will H. Hays, have begun to delete from films drinking scenes which are not considered essential to the plot. Protests by movie-goers against "too much liquor" had only begun to be heard in volume recently. Before the year is out the improvement probably will be noted, as pictures now in production reach the market.

Motion picture exhibitors usually get a quick response from sensitive picture fans, though it may take longer for the reactions to become impressed upon the consciousness of producers. If the offended movie-goer does not complain to the ticket-taker or the box office, or even to the manager, his remarks are carefully noted by strategically stationed ushers and attendants. A theater manager knows after his first week end whether he will hold over the film for another week or whether he has been handed another "lemon." What his patrons think of a picture means everything to him, and he is first to let Hollywood know if his patrons object.

It is gratifying to learn that the movie industry actually is taking a stand against over-emphasis on drinking. Producers are peculiarly sensitive in the region of the pocketbook, but undoubtedly they also have a conscience. Some of their recent socially important productions appear to prove their genuine sincerity.

About this time of year, when a motorist longs to change to summer-grade oil and grease and get out on the road, his grandfather used to grease and repair the harness preparatory to spring plowing.

The Bookshelf

A Challenge and an Inspiration

LIFE, LIBERTY, AND PROPERTY, by Alfred Winslow Jones (Philadelphia: Lippincott. $3.50), is a basic, objective, experimental study of the attitudes of an American community toward corporative property. In other words, it tries to find out and show what stand Americans take in connection with the conflict between property rights and personal rights. Among the questions it takes up are: How revolutionary are Americans in their social views, and are they becoming class conscious?

The author, who is on the staff of Fortune and is director of the Institute for Applied Social Analysis, made a careful case study of an outstanding industrial city to see what different individuals there thought about relations between property owners, especially great corporations, and poor people.

The place chosen was Akron, Ohio, the center of America's rubber industry. The city grew very rapidly at the beginning of the present century, contains 243,130 inhabitants, a majority of whom are "old line" Americans; had sharp labor struggles, and suffered greatly from the depression.

* * *

The method of study was personal conversations with 1,700 people living in or near Akron. Each was told seven stories about actual happenings and requested to express his attitude toward them. The first story was about unemployed Pennsylvania miners who mined coal on company property to use for themselves and to sell; the second was about Michigan utility workers who took over a factory and temporarily ran it themselves; the third was about the Goodrich Rubber Company's threat to move its factory away from Akron; the fourth about a mid-western farmer whose neighbors wouldn't let his foreclosed farm be sold to a stranger; the fifth about a sit-down strike, ended by tear gas bombs; the sixth about a New York dress company that, in violation of a contract with a union, secretly moved from New York, and the last about an unemployed tenant whose eviction for arrears in rent was prevented by neighbors who forcibly opposed the police.

The attitude of a respondent toward these specific cases clearly reveals his attitude toward property rights and personal rights, the author believes. Mr. Jones worked out a way to grade the attitudes numerically.

Findings were published for unemployed workers, C. I. O. manual laborers, white-collar employees, teachers, the clergy, small merchants, farmers, and the "magnates."

* * *

The conclusions are definite and show that there is more class feeling among the very rich than among the workers, that practically all Americans want to preserve property rights, but that most want to reconcile those rights with a decent living for all. Most Americans consider themselves members of the middle class and most middle-class people insist on private property and care for the under-privileged. There appears to be no great difference in attitudes between the middle-class people and the workers.

This book will take a place among the path-breakers. It shows that there is an American way, and that the present social situation is full of hope. R. H. M.

Winning by a Nose

Demosthenes on the Lend-Lease Act

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I had occasion, recently, to re-read a volume of Demosthenes's "Public Orations" and they sounded as though he were speaking on the Lend-Lease Act. Here are some of the things he said: "In fighting against an oligarchy, your constitution and your freedom are at stake. With an oligarchical State, friendship cannot be safe. For there can be no good will between those who seek for mastery and those who have chosen the life of political equality.

"If every State is organized upon an oligarchic basis, it is not possible that your own democracy should be suffered to remain. For they (the oligarchies) know that no people but you could ever bring them forth into liberty again; and they will wish to put an end to so likely a source of trouble to themselves. . . . When men destroy free constitutions and convert them into oligarchies, I say that you must think of them as the common enemies of all whose hearts are set on freedom.

"You know what the right course is. The great difficulty you find in doing your duty is [due to] a double conflict. In addition, to facing declared foes you have to win the victory in your assembly over those who are deliberately working in your midst against the interests of the country.

"Mark the situation, men of Athens, mark the pitch which the man's outrageous insolence has reached, when he does not even give you a choice between action and inaction, but threatens you and utters haughty language—for he is not the man to rest content in possession of his conquests; he is always casting his net wider; while we procrastinate and sit idle, he is setting his toils around us on every side.

"When, then, will you take action? What are you waiting for? You say 'till it is necessary to act.' The strongest necessity a free people can experience is the shame they must feel at their position when a man from Macedonia orders the affairs of Greece.

"The opportunity, which events afford, will not wait for our slothful evasions. It is disgraceful to blind our eyes to the truth, to put off everything that is unpleasant. Perhaps there was room for this backwardness until now; but we are at the very crisis and such an attitude is possible no longer.

"He is always making some new attempt, always grasping after something more. He will not stay his progress until some one arrests it. Are we going to wait for that? The man is our enemy, . . . the future is in our own hands; if we do not fight him now in his country, we shall perhaps be obliged to in ours. . . .

"I am amazed that anyone, who sees his present greatness and the wide mastery he has gained, can be free from alarm or can imagine this involves no peril for you or that it is not against you all his preparations are being made.

"What do you desire? Is it freedom? Do you not see the very titles he bears are utterly alien to freedom? A tyrant is always the foe of freedom and the enemy of law. Be on your guard, lest in striving to be rid of war, you find yourselves slaves!"

Such were the words of the greatest orator in the ancient world's best democracy. They were not heeded and the "tyrant" Philip made the Greeks all "slaves." PETROS

Boston

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Down the Middle of the Road

New Responsibilities for Newspaper Editors

By Erwin D. Canham

(Excerpts from an address delivered at the Founder's Day Celebration of Boston University, commemorating the significance of the Freedom of the Press)

The question of public confidence, in my opinion, is the gravest problem that the American press faces today.

There are forces at work seeking to undermine confidence in the press. Some of them come from without and some come from within. And as newspapers themselves master self-destructive forces from within, they will be able to repel attacks from without.

We are all agreed that a free press is the watchdog of democracy. To retain that freedom by retaining public confidence, which in turn will come from telling the public the facts straight and clear, is the greatest contribution the newspapers can make today to the beleaguered cause of human freedom and democracy.

Much is rightly said these days about the distortion and suppression by which the censorships and propaganda ministries of various countries are seeking to influence public thinking. Much is said of the attacks by which officials in democracies have at times sought to damage the press. During seven years of biweekly attendance at White House press conferences, I have heard not a few of them. But what shall we say of the editors and publishers who take such facts as they can get and then sensationalize them out of all reason and perspective in an effort to catch a few hundred or thousand street sales on some given morning or afternoon?

I tell you frankly that I believe six-inch banner headlines and the constant competitive effort to shock citizens into buying a paper are among the greatest enemies of press freedom because they blunt the public trust in newspapers. I think the competitive effort to cap one sensational bulletin lead with another, the struggle to get a more glaring headline than the opposition, is an evidence of irresponsibility toward the facts which hurts in the long run far more than subtle attacks from Washington or the threat of censorship. . . .

* * *

Shall we not say that editors who thus undermine their own reliability are striking a grievous blow at democracy by undermining popular confidence in the very institution of the press? It is absolutely vital that the newspapers retain the public confidence. Once that reliance is actually gone, one of the greatest guarantees of democracy is sacrificed. One of the chief techniques of budding dictators has been to use "lyingnewspapers" as one word. That is what they did in Germany, and to some extent in France. Huey Long got his hold on the rank and file in Louisiana to a considerable degree by attacking the "lyingnewspapers" day and night. The Louisiana newspapers finally brought his gang down. They did it by unearthing the truth—the facts about the corruption of the gang. And when they got the evidence, I glory in the fact that they presented them in banner headlines!

A nine-year-old child of my acquaintance apologized the other night in re-telling a rather striking incident, saying: "Of course, I don't know if it's true. I only read it in the paper." That is a terribly dangerous state of mind and I think we all know it is far too widespread. An acquaintance of mine, a newspaperman, put the case in a nutshell when I told him a certain bit of striking gossip I had heard. Excited at the story, he said: "Tell me, is it news or is it a fact?"

The American press should make certain that its news and its facts coincide as completely as possible.

* * *

There is a second cause of public lack of confidence in the papers. Too many people think the press doesn't tell the whole story, that it suppresses important facts. I do not naïvely accept all the charges made against the press on this score by its detractors. But I do know that there is more uncomfortable truth than there ought to be in the accusation. Only a few months ago, there was a protracted strike in a department store in an important city. The strike was a matter of widespread public comment, since people learned of it when they could not get deliveries. The store even prepared and distributed leaflets to any interested persons who inquired of them. But it objected to newspaper publicity. Citizens discussed the strike freely. Only one newspaper out of eight in that city printed stories on the strike, as far as my researches have been able to determine. What were the private citizens to think? Is that maintaining press freedom?

I mention these Achilles heels simply because I believe self-criticism is the way to freedom. It is also true, and must be emphasized, that the American press tackles every day huge responsibilities and comes through with flying colors. Our newspapers and press associations are covering the war with great skill and resourcefulness. Our papers, by and large, are vigilantly telling the truth about our national defense program at home. The Washington press corps was never more vigorous and independent. The press loyally obeys the needs of emergency censorship if they arise, but it should not be gagged when evils ought to be exposed.

But above all the press must do everything it can to save itself. It must remember that it is not sufficient unto itself alone. It is responsible to and dependent upon the people. It is a true and characteristic expression of democracy. Its editorial views are its own business. They do not have to agree with majorities of voters. But its facts must be straight. The file of copy as it comes in over the wires and from the local staffs is—by and large—a magnificent modern miracle. But it must not be distorted in the final stage of production. Perspective must be retained. Public confidence—and how I have worn out those words—must be cherished if the newspaper is to stand porter at the door of democracy.

The Wide Horizon

Puerto Rico's Aspirations

By Everett B. Wilson

Director, Puerto Rican Trade Council, Washington

Reports of Nazi penetration and other fifth-column activities in Puerto Rico have been greatly exaggerated, according to what I believe to be reliable reports. However, the people of the territory are thoroughly dissatisfied with their political status. As American citizens, the islanders proudly assert their loyalty to the United States but feel that Puerto Rico's designation as a possession or unincorporated territory, with no guarantee of permanent or closer ties to the United States, is highly unsatisfactory.

Statehood is the goal of a great majority of the island's citizens. If statehood is not to be granted in the immediate future, Puerto Rico at least wants a greater measure of self-government.

Although statehood sentiment has been strong on the island since 1898, there has been no concerted attempt to press the demand in recent years. Now, however, with the island widely recognized as a defense base of the utmost strategic importance, the chances appear much more favorable.

Bills to provide statehood have been introduced in both the House and Senate at Washington every year for the last decade.

* * *

The islanders desire statehood, first, because they resent their present inferior status. They point out that forty-two years of successful experience with truly democratic form of government under the American flag have fully prepared them. So pronounced is the pro-statehood sentiment that there is no talk of a plebiscite such as Hawaii held on November 5. Every political party in Puerto Rico endorses statehood.

A second reason why the statehood campaign is to be pressed is because Puerto Rico has concluded that it never will be able to better its economic and social status until it gains political influence in Congress. Puerto Rican leaders reason that, if the island had had the two Senators and eight Representatives to which it would be entitled upon attaining statehood, Congress never would have compelled the territory to accept a drastic reduction in sugar production when sugar control legislation first was adopted, and would not have placed Puerto Rico's tropical labor under the Fair Labor Standards Act. These two acts of Congress, together with other legislation, have reduced the island's slender income and have caused unemployment to reach about 40 per cent.

Puerto Rico is fully aware of the obstacles which have stood in the way of statehood in the past. First is the fact that the territory is located away from the United States mainland, being approximately 1,000 miles from Florida. There is no precedent for taking a non-contiguous territory into the Union. However, the island's newly recognized importance as a vital Caribbean defense base should nullify that objection. According to Admiral William D. Leahy, its former Governor, Puerto Rico is destined to become the headquarters of the Caribbean air bases.

* * *

The United States Census Bureau in 1940 counted 1,869,245 people in the territory, giving Puerto Rico a larger population than twenty of the States. The population is 75 per cent white and 25 per cent Negro, according to the census. The latest estimates place the rate of literacy at about 65 per cent, and a 1935 census showed that 25 per cent of the people understand English.

From the standpoint of number of people, race, and literacy, Puerto Ricans believe they meet the requirements of statehood. They likewise assert that their retention of the Spanish language should not disqualify them. Lacking a sufficient number of well-trained English instructors, the insular government has provided funds to bring 300 English teachers to the island from continental United States.

In the event that statehood is postponed, Puerto Ricans will insist on electing their own Governor. Since the island came under the United States flag in 1898, all Governors have been continental Americans. In addition, they will ask that vacancies on the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico and other positions, such as Attorney General, be filled with Puerto Ricans.

Statehood advocates on the island intend to start an active campaign in the immediate future. In this campaign Puerto Rico may find it necessary to voice sharp and unmistakable criticism of the United States, but the sole basis of that criticism will be the reluctance of the parent country to grant the territory a more prominent place in the Union. Puerto Rico desires to play a greater part in the Nation's fight to preserve democracy.

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